

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

THIS — PARIS: Thursday, 10:30 a.m. EST. LONDON: Thursday, 9:30 a.m. EST. WASHINGTON: Thursday, 8:30 a.m. EST. NEW YORK: Thursday, 7:30 a.m. EST. ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 14

Algeria	5.00	Den	155	Rub	Nigeria	100	K
Austria	155	Israel	15	11.00	Norway	4.50	Mark
Bahamas	0.60	Lib	200	Lu	Chen	0.40	Mark
Bahrain	0.10	Latvia	400	Fl	Portugal	40	Esc
Bangladesh	0.10	Lebanon	30	14.00	Qatar	6.00	Mark
Belgium	0.50	Lib	400	Fl	Saudi Arabia	5.50	Mark
Bermuda	0.50	Lat	30	14.00	Spain	165	Pes
Bhutan	0.10	Lib	200	Lu	Sweden	4.50	Mark
Bolivia	0.10	Lat	30	14.00	Switzerland	1.00	Fr
Brazil	0.10	Lib	200	Lu	Taiwan	4.00	NT
Bulgaria	0.10	Lat	30	14.00	Thailand	5.00	Mark
Canada	0.10	Lib	200	Lu	Turkey	1.50	TL
Chad	0.10	Lat	30	14.00	U.A.E.	4.50	Dirh
China	0.10	Lib	200	Lu	U.S. (E)	30.75	
Cuba	0.10	Lat	30	14.00	U.S. (W)	30.75	
Cyprus	0.10	Lib	200	Lu	Venezuela	2.50	Mark
Czechoslovakia	0.10	Lat	30	14.00	Yugoslavia	25.00	

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post  
PARIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1981

## Shuttle Success Bolsters Plans for Space Ventures

**By Walter Sullivan**  
*New York Times Service*

**WARDS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif.** — After almost flawless performance of the space shuttle Columbia on its first voyage, space agency officials have begun to draw up firmer plans for the use of man in space, a future they had always envisioned with a clarity that left their critics scoffing.

A triumph of Columbia is expected to lead to a wide range of commercial, scientific and military applications.

A space agency official said at a briefing Tuesday that the shuttle would probably begin its return to Cape Canaveral, Fla., riding piggyback on a Space Shuttle orbiter in seven or eight days.

The optimistic estimate was that the shuttle would fly again under its own power in less than a month on a four-day flight, after which it might be able to turn around and return to space four or five days later. Ultimately, officials envision the shuttle as being able to make return trips in a matter of weeks.

**'Infinitely Smarter'**

Parently responding to the space program's chief, Christopher C. Kraft, in a message relayed to astronauts just before they left the shuttle, "We just became infinitely smarter."

But uncertainty remained Tuesday centered on how long it would take to get the shuttle back to Earth. The shuttle is expected to be ready for another flight.

Officials must determine the extent of the damage to the tiles that protect the ship from the heat of re-entry into the atmosphere. There was some question about the suitability of the tiles on the wing pad at Cape Canaveral for quick re-use. The tiles were heavily damaged during lift-off.

A close inspection of the tiles reveals no fundamental problems, the optimistic estimate of a NASA spokesman said. The shuttle is expected to reach its operational phase each mission will cost between \$35 million and \$40 million in 1981 dollars, of which \$5 million would be charged to the

users. The only estimates available for costs of the four test flights, the first of which was completed Tuesday, is one-fourth of the total developmental cost of \$9.9 billion.

For some engineers the chief worry in Columbia's re-entry was that the loss of tiles on pods housing fuel tanks for the two orbital maneuvering systems might lead to rupture of those tanks from the heat of re-entry.

The servicing at Edwards is expected to take a week. After Columbia has been airfielded to the Kennedy Space Center in Florida, readying for the next flight will take several months, assuming no major re-design and replacement of the tiles is decided upon.

The operations at Edwards involve an elaborate series of technological steps that began Tuesday when, almost as soon as Columbia rolled to a halt, a "flammability vapor detector" the size of a kitchen stove was rolled up to the spacecraft by men in protective suits to "sniff" for explosive vapors.

The concern was that such vapors — particularly hydrogen gas — might have leaked into the cavernous cargo bay of the shuttle or into spaces surrounding its various engines in the rear of the craft, turning the shuttle into a potential bomb.

While one van moved up to attach air hoses to blow any such gases out of the internal spaces another van attached similar lines to pump fresh refrigerating fluid into the spacecraft cooling system, especially the part protecting the extremely heat-sensitive computers.

Other tasks before Columbia is ready to return to Florida include purging fuel tanks for all three engine systems, testing the tiles, draining and purging the fuel cells that provided electricity and installing the 17-piece tail cone assembly to streamline the stern of the shuttle for its piggyback ride.

An important test being performed at Edwards with a view to improving shuttle performance on future missions is weighing the spacecraft and determining its center of gravity with great precision before anything is unloaded.

A critical factor in achieving optimum spacecraft response in re-entry and in enabling the astronauts to fly it like an airplane was knowing its weight distribution and center of gravity. Never before had a vehicle built like a stubby-winged airplane attempted to re-enter the atmosphere.

In the giant hangar at the Kennedy Center, where two shuttles can be serviced side-by-side, Columbia's tiles will be repaired and all preparations made for its next flight.

Once preliminary steps were taken, such as replacement of the two-man crew by substitute astronauts some 45 minutes after the landing, Columbia was towed to the "de-servicing area."

To continue servicing the craft en route to the de-servicing area, a convoy of support vehicles, such as the cooling van and power generator, moved along in stately procession, their lines still attached to the shuttle.

**Whipping Action**

That most of the damaged tiles came off in pieces suggests that they were shattered in some way. In an interview Monday, Mel Burke, manager in charge of preparations for the landing, pointed out that the original loss of tiles when Columbia was first carried on a test flight atop a 747, were apparently caused by the whipping action of green tape that came loose.

The tape had been applied to streamline the sharp edges where tiles were missing. Columbia was flown to Florida before all of its tiles had been applied. Instead of protecting the tiles in flight, Mr. Burke said, the tape came loose and whipped at the tiles, breaking a number of them.

When Columbia was launched Sunday, fragments of ice that had formed on the giant tank of super-cooled fuel for the main engine, attached to Columbia's belly to be jettisoned later, might have performed the same role.



Space shuttle astronaut Capt. Robert L. Crippen, top, and his wife Virginia prepare to follow shuttle pilot John W. Young and his wife Susy down the ramp of a NASA jet as they arrived Tuesday at Ellington Air Force Base in Texas.

## Pain Rethinks U.S. Military Pact

**AMES M. MARSHAM**  
*New York Times Service*

**WASHINGTON** — New Premier Leoluca Orlando is hoping to bring Spain into NATO before the end of this year. However, he is expected to negotiate a fully fledged military treaty with the United States that takes account of the fact that Spain is a democracy.

Orlando, 55, who was violently interrupted during a speech on Feb. 23, has plans in a recent interview on the understanding would not be quoted directly.

Orlando sees his country's connections with Western and its evolving relationship with the United States, as a centerpiece of his government's policies. This was the focus of his talks here last week with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.

More so than his predecessor, Adolfo Suarez, Mr. Calvo Sotelo appears determined to chart a firm Western-oriented foreign policy. He has decided to reduce sharply the Soviet Union's heavy diplomatic presence in Spain. A principal concern is the strategic Canary Islands, where Soviet "fishing" vessels, laden with sophisticated radar, are known to be engaged in extensive electronic espionage.

Outlining his future government's program in February, Mr. Calvo Sotelo specifically warned Moscow against attempting to veto Spanish membership in NATO.

He rejected the Soviet argument that the size of European military blocs should be frozen.

Until now the government's NATO strategy had been unclear. As a man who evidently insists on intellectual and bureaucratic orderliness, the new premier envisions two stages for Spain's new defense alignments.

The first is renegotiation of the five-year-old treaty with the United States, which expires Sept. 21. The existing treaty, he noted, was concluded in the last months of the Franco dictatorship, with Spain in an extremely weak negotiating position and its political future uncertain.

Now, Mr. Calvo Sotelo said, Spain is a lively democracy, with a government responsive to its constituents, to opposition parties and to public opinion at large. Spanish opinion, he said, will insist on improvement of the treaty, which gives the U.S. Air Force and Navy access to four strategic bases and numerous communications facilities in Spain.

Without going into specifics, Mr. Calvo Sotelo said the new treaty would have to be financially more generous — the existing one provides for \$1.2 billion in loans and some grants — and in effect raise Spain to a "best ally" status, as he put it.

Spain will seek a major U.S. commitment to modernization of the Spanish armed forces and the setting up in Spain of job-generating defense industries that could eventually be used by NATO.

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Dzhermen M. Gvishiani

## Rank-and-File Communists Ask Change in Polish Party

**By Brian Mooney**  
*Reuters*

**TORUN, Poland** — An unprecedented national conference of rank-and-file Communist activists here Wednesday made sweeping demands for personnel changes in the ruling party's leadership, large-scale democratization and clarification of events in the country to Poland's Soviet bloc allies.

The 500 delegates, representing a drive for democratization within the Polish Communist Party, said the personnel changes should be made at the central committee's next plenary session, due to be held before the end of April.

They also demanded the right to send representatives of the grassroots democracy movement to the meeting and called for the proceedings to be broadcast live on national television.

Speakers at the conference expressed disappointment that the party's ruling apparatus had failed to produce any serious program and make personnel changes at the last central committee meeting. They also demanded that the full minutes of that session be published.

A resolution adopted by a nearly unanimous vote asked for direct elections at the forthcoming national party congress, scheduled before July 20. It stated that the party congress committees were not fully representative of the party's rank-and-file membership.

"The 10th central committee plenum should effect real personnel changes in the central committee and Politburo involving members who have lost the political support of the party's rank-and-file," the resolution stated.

It also called for a radical change in the party's information

policy which, delegates had charged, manipulated the facts.

Wednesday's conference was organized without the initiative of the Communist Party's central apparatus. It was held with the tacit approval of the authorities, despite their earlier misgivings.

"We are not challenging Communist ideology, but we are challenging the gap between theory and practice," Lech Witkowski, a philosophy professor who was one of the organizers, told reporters.

Speakers in the conference hall were highly critical of the party leadership, reserving some of their sharpest criticism for hard-liners like Politburo member Stefan Olszowski, accusing him of running a distorted information policy.

"We are fighting for an idea. The top people in the party are only fighting to stay in their positions," one speaker from Szczecin declared.

The grass-roots democracy movement in the Communist Party, which has generated deep suspicion and concern in Moscow, began last summer after the 1980 workers' revolt which gave rise to Solidarity.

Zbigniew Iwanow, a Torun factory leader who is appealing his expulsion from the party for setting up an independent Communist structure, said that the grass-roots movement, set up mainly through universities, had already encompassed a third of the party's 3 million members.

The Polish news agency PAP said Tuesday night that food rationing in Poland would be extended on May 1 to include butter, cereals and flour but later withdrew the report, saying it was published prematurely.

The agency's duty editor, contacted by telephone, could not give any reason for the withdrawal but said that the council of ministers had not made any binding decision on the subject.

In an economic report, PAP said that Poland's exports fell sharply in the first quarter of this year compared with the same period of 1980 and its balance of payments problem remained serious. Exports to non-Communist nations dropped by 28 percent while those to Communist countries fell by 17 percent.

**Bankers Hopeful**

**FRANKFURT (Reuters)** — Western bankers are hopeful that a broad agreement on an interim solution to Poland's debt problems can be reached when banks meet Polish officials in London Thursday.

The plan to give Poles some breathing space moved forward when West German banks agreed to postpone repayment of their portion of \$1.05 billion in capital due over the next three months.

Dresdner Bank said Wednesday in a statement on behalf of the German banks that the agreement was conditional on all creditors receiving equal treatment. A similar agreement among British banks was reached Friday and other Western banks are generally willing to support the plan, bankers here said.

## Britain Reviewing Military Spending Plans

**CONRAD DOWNIE JR.**  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — The Thatcher government has begun a major review of its long-term military strategy to curb equipment costs and to curtail any of its commitments to NATO, Defense Minister John Nott announced Wednesday.

It and other defense officials said that some major weapons development programs will have to be curtailed because of economic constraints and the rising cost of new military equipment.

Mr. Nott cited the case of West Germany, which renounced the cancellation of new tanks, anti-tank fighter aircraft and other weapons in the 1970s.

efforts too thinly," he said of Britain and other European allies. "We are going to have to concentrate our efforts on the most cost-effective equipment and weapons."

Mr. Nott also revealed that Britain's military spending will not be increased above the inflation level in the coming fiscal year because overspending had pushed this year's increase to 5 percent above inflation.

**NATO Target**

Britain's annual increase in military spending will still average about 2 1/2 percent above inflation, Mr. Nott said, compared to the NATO target of 3 percent.

Analysts in London estimate Britain's military expenditure would have to grow by at least 7 percent above inflation each year to maintain all its current commitments

and future equipment and weapons development.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger had urged Mr. Nott last month in Washington to consider raising Britain's military expenditure above the 3-percent target.

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NATO" by continuing to maintain ground forces in West Germany, sea and air defense of the Eastern Atlantic supply route from the United States to Europe, defense of Britain itself and the many NATO bases here, and an independent British nuclear deterrent.

Contrary to recent speculation, Mr. Nott emphasized that all these commitments would be maintained. In particular, he said, the commitment of 55,000 British troops in West Germany "is not under review, nor is it questioned."

Without abandoning any of its broad NATO commitments, Mr. Nott said in a defense white paper published Wednesday: "I shall be considering in the coming months with the chiefs of staff, and in consultation with our allies, how technological and other changes can be made to our equipment and weapons."

Mr. Nott also reminded allied defense ministers at NATO meetings this month how much more the Reagan administration was spending on arms.

Mr. Nott told reporters Wednesday he was certain "the Reagan administration believes we are making a unique contribution to

## Russian Quits Vienna Post In Spy Affair

**VIENNA** — A Soviet scientist who was accused of espionage in the field of oil technology resigned Wednesday as secretary of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis.

Arkady Belozorov, 47, secretary of the institute since December, 1979, offered his resignation in a letter denying the espionage charges and calling them unjustified.

"I deny the charges completely," Mr. Belozorov wrote. "The accusations may disturb the spirit of the institute, wherefore I have decided regretfully to offer my resignation."

Mr. Belozorov left Vienna with his wife and daughter and is not expected to return to Austria, institute sources said.

**Chairman Also Named**

Dzhermen M. Gvishiani, who is chairman of the institute council, was also mentioned in connection with the espionage charges but the institute said it had "no information regarding the accusations about Academician Gvishiani reported in the press."

Mr. Gvishiani, was formerly deputy chairman of the Soviet state Committee on Science and Technology and is a son-in-law of the late premier, Alexei N. Kosygin.

The institute was set up in the era of détente on the basis of an agreement between the late President Lyndon B. Johnson's National Security adviser McGeorge Bundy and the Mr. Gvishiani.

"His dedication and services to the institute are widely recognized and appreciated," an institute official said.

**Press Reports**

But in the case of Dr. Belozorov a news release said, "Unfortunately, even the suspicion of improper behavior by a staff member can be harmful. Therefore, Dr. Belozorov has decided he should resign. His resignation has been accepted."

Austrian and foreign press reports, quoting local security officials, described Mr. Belozorov as Soviet KGB secret police colonel whose task was to find out details about oil drilling in the sea, especially off the coast of Norway.

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## Government Powers Stir Opposition in Malaysia

**By Reg Gratton**  
*Reuters*

**KUALA LUMPUR** — Lawyers, unionists and a former prime minister have joined the protest against controversial powers that the Malaysian government has granted itself.

Mr. Tan Sri Ghazali said that the most prosperous countries in the world are the new legislatures that are not democratic, but nevertheless strengthen government control over political activity.

Malaysia's private association amends the constitution to declare an emergency, as were overwhelmingly the lower house of Parliament in 1957, since then the Malaysian Parliament has passed laws which say authority strikes at the heart of democracy.

**Constitutional Liberties**

Oppositionists are demanding that the Bar Council, which has had parliamentary powers since 1957, be given the right to challenge the registration of any society or association. There is no appeal to the courts, only to the home affairs minister.

The law also designates a new category of "political societies" which could include consumer organizations and other pressure groups under its definition.

The registrar would be empowered to de-register any political society which has noncitizens as members or which receives money from abroad.

He could also prohibit any society from having "any affiliation, connection, communication or other dealing" with any foreign organization.

Mr. Tan Sri Ghazali has said that it may be months or even years before the registrar takes action under his new powers. The critics have asked why they are necessary at all.

The government is well-trenched, there is little prospect of renewed racial strife between the Chinese and the Malays that in 1969 threatened to tear the country apart, and the Communist guerrilla threat inside the country has been contained.

Yet under the amendments to the federal constitution, a controversial clause grants Malaysia's elected king powers to declare an emergency if he believes it to be necessary. He can also make laws during an emergency which cannot be challenged in any court.

Former Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Razman said that the changes were made too hastily. He added, though, that he was not necessarily against them.

Aliran, which for the past six months has been under the threat of de-registration, said the king's new power to declare an emergency "gives the Cabinet [which advises the king] the sort of absolute discretion that does not exist in any parliamentary democracy."

The government has stood firmly by the new laws despite the unusually vociferous opposition, including rare criticism from a pro-government daily newspaper, The Star. It has given wide exposure to opponents of the legislation and editorially urged the government to reconsider.

## INSIDE Salvador Arms

The United States already this year has shipped more tons of weapons to El Salvador's junta than the overall amount which leftist guerrillas have received from Soviet-bloc countries, according to government figures. Page 3.

## U.S. Budget

President Reagan, slowly working up to a half-day schedule, has received a gloomy private assessment of the legislative prospects for his economic program. At a meeting with top advisers and his legislative liaison staff, the president was told his program faces tough scrutiny from Democratic liberals in the House and a forceful rearguard action from Republican conservatives in the Senate. Page 3.

## Reporter Confesses Story Subject Faked; Washington Post Returns Pulitzer Prize

**WASHINGTON** — The Washington Post will give up the Pulitzer Prize awarded to reporter Janet Cooke for her story on an 8-year-old drug addict, after learning that the child did not exist.

In a message to the Pulitzer Prize Foundation Wednesday, Post Executive Editor Benjamin C. Bradlee said: "It is with great sadness and regret that I inform you that Janet Cooke, The Washington Post reporter awarded the Pulitzer Prize for feature writing Monday, has determined that she cannot accept the award."

"She told Post editors early this morning that her story about an 8-year-old heroin addict — was in fact a composite, that the quotes attributed to a child were in fact fabricated, and that certain events described as eyewitnessed did not in fact happen."

"Janet Cooke was a particularly promising and talented young reporter. She regrets these events as much as The Washington Post regrets them. She has offered her resignation, and it has been accepted."

Miss Cooke, 26, was the first black woman to win a Pulitzer award for journalism. She wrote the story, "Jimmy's World," in September, 1980, while a member of the staff of the District Weekly,

The Post's special Thursday section devoted to community news.

In the story, Miss Cooke told how she had seen a friend of the child's mother inject the boy with heroin. While making clear that the names had been changed, the story described in graphic detail the child, his life and how he had become an addict.

The piece stirred outrage at the Washington city administration and led to an unsuccessful search for "Jimmy" and his mother. At one point District of Columbia officials threatened to subpoena Miss Cooke to get her to reveal "Jimmy's" real name. But Miss Cooke reportedly warned them that any disclosure of the child's real identity could be dangerous to the child himself.

Her story was given added credibility when teachers and social workers said that heroin was being used by other children "Jimmy's" age.

Mr. Bradlee also said that he had talked with Miss Cooke's parents and that The Post would do everything possible to enable Miss Cooke to get professional help to get back on the right track.

He told Post staff members that the paper would apologize to its readers and would start now to restore its damaged image because "credibility is all we have."

Mr. Bradlee sent a message to Washington Mayor Marion Barry Wednesday, saying that the parts of the story had been fabricated and that "Jimmy" was a "composite."

Awarding of the Pulitzer to Miss Cooke on Monday also set off a new round of controversy when various persons questioned her biographical sketch released by the Pulitzer committee at Columbia University in New York.

That sketch, which Miss Cooke said was accurate on Tuesday after questions had been raised about it, identified her as a magna cum laude graduate of Vassar who had a masters degree from the University of Toledo and had studied at the Sorbonne in Paris. In its own story Tuesday, The Post said that Miss Cooke was a native of Toledo, Ohio, and came to the paper from the staff of the Toledo Blade in January, 1980.

However, a Vassar official said that Miss Cooke attended the school for one year. A spokesman for the University of Toledo, said that a check of the school's records showed Miss Cooke was graduated from Toledo with a bachelor's degree in English literature in August, 1976. He said there were no records at the school to indicate she had a master's degree from Toledo.



# Treasury Chief Howe Sees Recovery Soon For British Economy

By Leonard Downie Jr.  
*Washington Post Service*

LONDON — Answering a growing chorus of criticism here and abroad, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's top economic lieutenant has insisted that her strategy for restructuring Britain's battered economy is working and has predicted that recovery from the country's worst recession in 50 years will begin soon.

"There are now signs that the worst of the recession in Britain is over," the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, told a group of American correspondents last week. He said the latest British Treasury forecast, based on encouraging new economic indicators, shows that industrial output finally will begin increasing again during the second half of this year.

Because of the government's success in reducing inflation and because "many firms have responded to the difficulties of the recession by reducing unnecessary manning levels and improving working methods," industry will be "in a good position to take advantage of the upturn," Sir Geoffrey added.

His upbeat assessment, echoed by other Thatcher advisers and Cabinet members in recent public speeches and private conversations, clearly was aimed at countering what one of them described as the widely reported impression that "the Thatcher experiment has somehow failed."

Opposing View  
Independent economic analysts, a group of 364 British economists, business and labor leaders, and prominent politicians — including Mrs. Thatcher's own Conservative Party and Cabinet — have warned that her unbending policies are endangering real recovery from the recession, inflicting irreversible damage on industry, and risking social and political upheaval with high unemployment.

Sir Geoffrey responded to these charges by saying that it was taking a long time for the government "to tackle long-standing and deep-seated problems" in the economy.

Although the government's repeated trimming of education, housing and other expenditures has been offset by the cost of the rapidly rising number of un-

employed and emergency aid for government-owned industries, Sir Geoffrey said public spending still has been held below the levels projected by the previous Labor government and will be reduced further. Although the total tax burden on Britons actually has increased under Mrs. Thatcher, Sir Geoffrey noted that it has been shifted somewhat from income to consumption taxes, with the top rates reduced considerably.

But Sir Geoffrey and other Thatcher economic advisers said the government will resist mounting pressure from business, Labor and some Conservative politicians and Cabinet members to stimulate the economy with government investment in public works projects and high technology development.

Greater Efficiency  
Mrs. Thatcher's economic advisers insist, however, that industry will be able to take advantage of the greater efficiency forced on it by the recession. They point to a number of firms whose executives already claim greater productivity and more flexible labor-management relations.

Many business leaders have agreed with this analysis for industries able to survive the recession, but they still fear that too many well-run businesses and jobs they provide will perish without some government stimulus of the economy. Sir Geoffrey answered that because "the money to do this would have to come from somewhere," it would hinder the government's fight against inflation.

Calling high inflation "the No. 1 enemy in Britain," Sir Geoffrey said "we must put the defeat of inflation first, ahead even of the important goal of reducing the rate of taxation on the supply side of the economy." He noted that Britain's unemployment rate now is lower than those in the United States.

"It would be criminal to slacken off at this stage, despite the high level of unemployment," Sir Geoffrey said. He added that his controversial recent budget, which raised taxes and some business costs, was "designed to cool inflation" by preventing a big increase in government borrowing and the growth of the money supply.



NASA employees at Cape Canaveral, Fla., where Columbia left Earth, exult as they watch it come down smoothly in California.

# Successful Shuttle Flight Gets Worldwide Acclaim

NEW YORK — The U.S. astronauts for their shuttle voyage and perfect return to Earth Tuesday, but the Soviet Union rejected its contention that the project is primarily military.

In a message from Geneva, United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim told President Reagan: "I am confident that this most impressive achievement will benefit the whole of mankind and encourage further peaceful exploration of outer space... This dramatic event again underscores mankind's ingenious capacity to overcome seemingly insuperable obstacles. It is a tribute to the courage of the two men who ventured into space and to the skills of your scientists."

Moscow said the flight of the space shuttle Columbia was a military effort "of special significance not so much for research and academic organizations as for the Pentagon."

"A great role is attached to the shuttle program in the testing of various types of the latest weapons that the United States plans to place in outer space," Tass said in a dispatch from New York.

China spoke of "a historic voyage." The Chinese news agency, in a story from Washington, noted that this was the first time a spacecraft had returned to Earth to be used again.

In Yugoslavia, national television showed a late-night newscast of the landing and said the mission opened a new era in space travel and research. A commentator called the landing "impressive" and "spectacular."

Antonio Zichichi, president of Italy's National Nuclear Physics Institute, said: "It took hundreds of millions of years of evolution to get those two astronauts, and a little piece of each of us, up in that white spaceship. Scientific achievements are never out of fashion. Nature will always challenge man's imagination."

President Sandro Pertini of Italy sent a telegram to President Reagan asserting the "deep satisfaction and pleasure of those who believe in their hearts in the progress of science and technology, aimed at the well-being of humankind." Echoing his president's comments, a Rome resident said, "I like it because it's a new step into space and shows that science is advancing, and that's something that everybody should believe in."

Canada's House of Commons sent President Reagan and the people of the United States congratulations for the "outstanding achievement in man's supreme adventure in space" and the "daring and skill" displayed by astronauts John W. Young and Capt. Robert L. Scobee.

South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan called Mr. Reagan offering "heartfelt congratulations on the successful landing of the spacecraft."

In New York, 250 UN employees, diplomats and correspondents watching the shuttle on television in the press area, applauded and greeted the safe landing with cheers.

Television viewers in West Germany listened to detailed technical explanations as they watched Columbia land. "America can truly be proud at this moment and with every good reason," commentator Heinrich Schiemann said. "This flight proves the United States is the technological leader of the world."

# Weinberger Opposes Arms Talks Without Soviet Polish Retreat

By Oswald Johnston  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger said that he is opposed to any arms control talks with the Soviet Union until the Russians, "at the very minimum," limit their troops now deployed in positions near the Polish border.

"At the very least the divisions deployed around Poland — there are about 20 of them — would have to be reversed," Mr. Weinberger told reporters Tuesday at a breakfast meeting.

American allies have been pushing the United States to begin arms talks with the Russians as part of a planned NATO buildup of tactical nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

But Mr. Weinberger's hard-line approach to arms talks was at odds with a formula adopted by NATO defense ministers in Bonn last week and with positions taken publicly by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.

Stretched Formula  
Mr. Weinberger and other allied defense chiefs had agreed in Bonn that such arms talks should go forward unless the Russians "interfere in the internal affairs of Poland."

The West Germans, in particular, were annoyed last week when Mr. Weinberger told reporters a day after leaving Bonn that the arms talks could not go forward so long as there were "threats of violence or intimidation" around Poland. This seemed to the Germans to go well beyond the formula worked out the day before.

Now Mr. Weinberger has stretched the formula further, by suggesting that the Russians would have to reduce their forces near Poland before talks could begin.

Officials at the Department of State, who refused to permit use of their names, said that they anticipated an eruption of dissatisfaction in Europe, especially in West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands, when Mr. Weinberger's latest position on the arms control talks issue becomes known there.

German Investment  
The substantial West German investment in defense with the Soviet bloc and the reluctance of Belgium and the Netherlands to deploy modernized nuclear weapons has been an irritant within NATO for several years.

Mr. Haig was told by the Germans who visited Bonn last Saturday that the arms talks should get under way in parallel with NATO's nuclear deployment preparations in order to keep pressure on the Russians to stay out of Poland.

In the German view, arms negotiation is one of the few remaining points of leverage we have with the Soviets, "one of the State Department officials said.

Mr. Haig stopped briefly in Bonn two days after Mr. Weinberger's visit there, and caught the full brunt of West German unhappiness with the defense secretary's hard-line statements.

At a news conference in Bonn, Mr. Haig refused to discuss what Mr. Weinberger had said about making arms talks contingent upon the Russians dropping threats against Poland.

Later, however, reporters traveling with Mr. Haig were told that "repetitive threats or a high level of reference to danger" of a Soviet invasion were a bad idea.

statement was given to report by a senior government official condition that he not be identified.

"One might make the case an overemphasis, repeated warnings at a high level, could dig the decision-making process in a negative way," the official said.

Every time West opens its mouth, every time we say something, it has an effect on calculations.

In any case, the Reagan administration apparently has decided to put off even the beginning arms control talks with the Soviets until after Mr. Haig meets September at the United Nations with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

# Fears Eased By Inactivity Near Poland

By Bernard Gwertzman  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — U.S. fear of an early Soviet-led invasion into Poland had ended following reports that military activity in the Soviet and around Poland had virtually halted, Reagan administration officials said.

According to the latest information made available to senior officials, no combat forces now appear to be outside their garrisons in western parts of the Soviet Union or in East Germany or Czechoslovakia, officials said.

Despite these signs, the administration has decided to react cautiously, to remain the situation carefully and to avoid creating a mood of euphoria and in other capitals.

Dean Fischer, the State Department's new spokesman, said that military activity in and around Poland was "significantly down." But he added that "distortions" in the situation in Poland and Soviet forces remain caps of intervening at short notice.

One senior official said that main concern now was that "people will forget" about Poland "there could be another Czechoslovakia."

He was alluding to the situation that prevailed before the Soviet Warsaw Pact intervention in Czechoslovakia in August, 1968. After weeks of concern about possibility of a Soviet move highlighted by July maneuvers tensions seemed to abate in August. The world was caught largely by surprise when the Soviet bloc move into Czechoslovakia occurred on the night Aug. 20.

15 to 20 Divisions  
Officials said Tuesday that Soviet Union had between 15 to 20 divisions ready to intervene April 3, the day that Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger went abroad on a planned trip.

Officials said experts within administration had differed whether Moscow would intervene. Several said that the Soviet Union had used 30 divisions to intervene in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and unlikely to move into Poland only 15.

"Czechoslovakia is smaller a tradition of not fighting, and Poles will fight," one official "so it stood to reason that the Sians would want to have 30 divisions ready to intervene. Another specialist said, 'I would not have gotten really really until at least 40 Soviet divisions had been mobilized at Poland.'

But a third senior official said feared on April 3 that the Soviet Union would launch a quick invasion of Poland and then follow up with a larger operation.

Mr. Weinberger told reporters Tuesday morning that the Soviet Union would have to reassemble military forces from around, land before there could be arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union.

He said he and Mr. Haig agreed that "it would not in any way appropriate or useful to call talks when the Soviets are doing directly or indirectly, intervene in the internal affairs of another nation."

But when Mr. Haig was in Bonn Saturday, he was urged by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to resume discussions with the Soviet Union as possible on reducing missile in Europe.

Arms Control Importance  
Mr. Schmidt argued, according to State Department officials, one reason the Soviet Union had not intervened militarily in Poland is out of a desire to negotiate control accords with the United States.

If the United States delays beyond the summer, Mr. Schmidt said he feared that the Soviet Union would become convinced Washington is not interested in arms control at all.

# Hamburg University Hit by Bomb; Hunger Strikers' Backers Blamed

The Associated Press

BONN — A powerful bomb tore through a Hamburg University building Wednesday and three fires were set in Luebeck, in the latest attacks by supporters of jailed hunger-striking terrorists, police reported. The authorities in Frankfurt, Munich and Berlin were reported to be taking precautions against more attacks over the Easter weekend.

A lawyer for one of the 26 hunger strikers said meanwhile that his client, Sigurd Debus, had "clinically" died from his nine-week fast, although authorities were keeping him "legally" alive by artificial means.

The Hamburg attackers painted slogans on the outlawed Red Army Faction and the motto "Solidarity With the Starving" on the walls of the university building where the bomb exploded, according to the police. Walls were damaged and windows blown out, but no injuries were reported.

The 26 members of the Red Army Faction and the affiliated Movement of the Second of June have been refusing food since early February, demanding improved prison conditions and treatment as prisoners of war.

# Kabul Agents Said to Seize Man Outside U.S. Embassy

By Michael T. Kaufman  
*New York Times Service*

NEW DELHI — Afghan and Soviet security agents intercepted and seized a European as he approached the U.S. Embassy in Kabul last Thursday, according to a Western diplomat. The man, wearing civilian clothes and presumed to be a Russian, was seized as he stepped out of a car a few hundred yards from the embassy gate.

The source of the report, a diplomat in India, said that as the man walked toward the gate he was chased by other men in civilian clothing who had been loitering nearby. Others jumped from behind a wall across the street and joined in subduing the man.

Within a few minutes, the diplomat said, a truck and jeep with Soviet soldiers arrived to take the captive away.

According to the diplomat, security has been intensified around all embassies of countries that the Afghan government regards as unfriendly, and such vigilance appears to be intended to thwart any attempt for sanctuary by Soviet personnel in the country.

Last September a Soviet enlisted man entered the U.S. Embassy in Kabul seeking refuge. After a week he voluntarily left the embassy compound and returned to Soviet military jurisdiction.

Helicopter Surveillance  
In addition to the heightened security around the diplomatic enclaves, several diplomatic sources reported that helicopter surveillance and random checks of cars were increasing in the Kabul suburbs.

The authorities in the capital appear to be worried that Islamic guerrillas may attempt to disrupt celebrations of the third anniversary of the revolution that brought pro-Soviet Afghans to power. The major celebrations are scheduled for April 27.

Other diplomatic reports from Afghanistan reflect the increased scale of fighting that has taken place as spring weather brings a thaw to the country's valleys.

Artillery fire and the sound of small-arms fire are said to be heard around the clock in Kandahar, the country's third largest city. According to another Western diplomat, the city continues to be under the complete control of the insurgents most of the time.

Clash Reported  
The diplomat also said that a man he described as "one of our best informants" provided details of a clash between Afghan forces and guerrillas in which the government troops were badly beaten.

According to the informant, a unit of 300 Afghan soldiers was ordered to set off from Hossein Kote, near the Bagran airfield, on a surveillance mission. The detachment was attacked, and the diplomat, quoting the informant, said all but 36 of the soldiers were either killed or captured or defected to the guerrillas.

The informant also said that the 36 survivors who were ultimately led out of the trap by reinforcements were so angry that they threatened to shoot the commander of the rescuing unit.

In Kabul, a Western diplomatic source reported, five members of the Afghan secret police, were killed two days ago when the jeep they were riding in was ambushed in the Dehmanzang district.

Three days earlier a warehouse of the defense ministry on the southwest edge of the capital was set ablaze and burned for a full day. A bomb went off in a rest room at the university and protests against political instruction are said by Westerners to be continuing at several schools.

# WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

## U.S. Reaffirms Compliance on Hostage Accord

WASHINGTON — The State Department reaffirmed Wednesday that the Reagan administration intended to honor the agreement negotiated for the release of the 52 U.S. hostages in Iran.

Spokesman Dean Fischer said the government had no comment on press reports from Tehran that Iran had accused the United States of failing to comply with the agreement. The Pars news agency Tuesday quoted Ahmad Azizi, the Iranian responsible for implementing the agreement, as saying that Iran had protested to the United States through Algerian intermediaries.

"We have heard nothing on the subject through the Algerians or anyone else. The administration has made clear that we intend to honor that agreement and that process is under way," Mr. Fischer said.

## Banzer Withdraws Support of Bolivia Regime

LA PAZ — Hugo Banzer, the general who seized the presidency in a coup 10 years ago, has withdrawn his support from the military government of Gen. Luis Garcia Meza.

Gen. Banzer, president from 1971 until he was ousted by other generals in 1978, heads the center-right National Democratic Action Party, which had provided the main civilian backing for the military regime. Gen. Garcia Meza and other rightist generals staged Bolivia's latest coup July 17, removing the interim civilian administration of President Lidia Gueiler.

Gen. Banzer said in a statement Tuesday in Santa Cruz that his party "has made the decision to separate itself from the government." He said party officials were recently "persecuted and detained in various parts of the country." The government "has not listened to what we have said about correcting its errors," he said.

## Doctor Reportedly Say Sands Close to Death

BELFAST — An IRA communiqué said that a prisoner doctor Wednesday told the mother of Bobby Sands, the convicted IRA guerrilla who was elected to the British Parliament last week, that the hunger striker may die in "days rather than weeks."

Mr. Sands has refused food for 46 days in support of a campaign for political status for IRA prisoners. He complained Wednesday of head aches and stomach pains but was able to talk with his mother and a sister, the communiqué said. Three other fasting prisoners are with him in the hospital wing of the Maze prison.

Between 2,000 and 4,000 sympathizers defied a ban on marches in Belfast Wednesday, sitting down in the street outside the city hall to listen to speeches when police blocked their way. After the marchers dispersed, some fought with police and burned a van. Skinheads also occurred in Londonderry and Danganonn.

Soames Stands Ground on Civil Service Pay  
LONDON — Lord Soames, the minister in charge of the civil service, said Wednesday that the government would not budge from its pay offer of 7 percent to striking civil servants, who disrupted government operations around Britain with a half-day walkout Tuesday.

He told the House of Lords that the pay offer was fair and "the most which we think it right to ask the taxpayer to finance." Union leaders called the statement "totally useless" and warned of a full strike by Britain's 530,000 civil servants, who demand a pay increase of 15 percent.

Tuesday's action was to protest the use of the Royal Navy to carry out the work normally done by union workers at a submarine base. The nine civil service unions halted work across the country March 9, and isolated strikes have occurred almost daily since then at key government facilities.

Shostakovich to Get Political Asylum in U.S.  
WASHINGTON — Maxim Shostakovich, one of the Soviet Union's most popular symphony conductors, will be granted political asylum when he arrives in the United States later this week, the State Department said Wednesday.

A spokesman confirmed that Mr. Shostakovich, 42-year-old son of the late Soviet composer Dmitri Shostakovich, has applied for asylum. He said the conductor and his 19-year-old son are expected to arrive later this week "and we see no obstacle to their being granted political asylum."

Mr. Shostakovich requested police protection for himself and his son Saturday in West Germany, after completing a European tour with the Soviet Radio Symphony Orchestra. The Washington Post reported that another former Soviet conductor, Mstislav Rostropovich, Tuesday contacted Deputy Secretary of State William Clark to request asylum for Mr. Shostakovich.

# Siege of Zahle Tightened; Fighting Flares in Beirut

BEIRUT — Syrian troops cut off food supplies to Zahle and fighting flared in Beirut Wednesday, as the Lebanese Cabinet held its first meeting in 11 days to try to head off new fighting between the Syrians and Lebanese Christian militiamen.

A spokesman for Lebanese police depicted exchanges of fire in Beirut and Zahle, 30 miles (48 kilometers) to the east, as the gravest threat so far to a cease-fire that had restored relative calm last week after eight days of fighting in the two cities. Fighting was also reported in the southern Beirut suburb of Hadath.

An official spokesman said Premier Chafik Wazzan and President Elias Sarkis met with other ministers at the presidential palace to discuss the continued siege of Zahle and the shelling Tuesday of the Lebanese National Assembly, in which legislators and ministers were trapped for three hours.

Syrian forces cut off food supplies to Zahle — a city of 200,000 with the largest Roman Catholic population in the Middle East — in an effort to crush Phalangist resistance.

A Phalangist military source said, "All hilltop positions in the immediate environs of Zahle are now in Syrian hands, making access virtually impossible without a major battle."

# Hailstorms in China Wreck 62,000 Homes

PEKING — Hailstorms and strong winds have destroyed or damaged 62,000 houses and widespread farm areas in central China's Hubei province, where millions of people still are recovering from last summer's flood, the Chinese news agency said Wednesday.

The agency quoted reports from the Civil Affairs Ministry and did not mention any casualties. The Foreign Ministry said that it would inform the press if there is any information on the question.

# Brady Gets Call From Reagan

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has talked to his press secretary, James S. Brady, for the first time since the assassination attempt March 30 in which both men were wounded. Mr. Brady, 40, is recovering from a gunshot wound in the brain.

The press secretary's job is being kept open at the White House in the hope that Mr. Brady will be able to return to it.

"Are you ready for a press conference?" Mr. Reagan joked in a telephone call Tuesday from the White House to Mr. Brady's room at George Washington University Hospital. "Yes, sir," Mr. Brady replied. Mr. Reagan added, "We've got a lot to be thankful to God for."

The conversation lasted two minutes. Sources said Mr. Reagan wanted to visit Mr. Brady before leaving the hospital Saturday but was discouraged from doing so by Mr. Brady's doctors.

# To Our Readers

Because of a strike by drivers for an independent company that serves the International Herald Tribune's Paris printing plant, some of our distribution partners have been disrupted for the past two days. The affected areas have included Northern Europe, the Middle East and North Africa. The IHT has taken measures to distribute papers to these areas from our London and Zurich printers, and we hope that readers will have a minimum of inconvenience obtaining the paper.

In addition, circulation in some areas of Western Europe was interrupted Wednesday morning because of mechanical problems at the Zurich printing site.

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# Aides Tell Reagan to Expect Hard Fight on Economic Plans

**By Lou Cannon**  
*Washington Post Service*  
WASHINGTON — President Reagan slowly working up to a private assessment of the prospects for his economic program Tuesday with top aides and his legislative liaison, President was told his aides' tough scrutiny from liberals in the House and a resurgent action by conservatives in the conservative Republican-led administration, causing a 12-to-8 record in the House Budget Committee. The program because it provides the balance 1984 that Mr. Reagan had promised.

"We'll just be adding voices to the Democratic chorus of opposition if we outline next year's budget cuts now," a White House official said.

Max L. Friedersdorf, assistant for legislative affairs, told Mr. Reagan the administration also faced difficulties in the Democratic-controlled House, where the Ways and Means Committee last week approved, 17 to 13, a Democratic alternative to the Reagan plan.

Mr. Friedersdorf said his strategy among House members was to concentrate on a favorable floor vote, targeting "soft Republicans" and about 40 conservative Democrats.

**Too Close to Predict**

"Right now the outcome in the House is considered too close to call. The White House hopes voters will give members a message of approval for the Reagan program during the current recess, but some aides concede this may not be enough to deter Democrats.

"No one can go home now and say they're for big spending, but that's not what the Democrats are doing," said a White House official. "They say they're for cutting spending even more than the president."

The White House hopes to counteract this impression with briefings of regional editors by high administration officials. The same strategy was used by Presidents Richard M. Nixon and Jimmy Carter in an attempt to build support for their economic proposals. A briefing for 75 editors and reporters from outside Washington was scheduled for Wednesday.

**Possible TV Appearance**

As valuable as these briefings may be, they are considered a poor substitute for Mr. Reagan's direct participation in the process of selling his economic plan.

White House officials are cautious about predicting a date for Mr. Reagan's return as a commentator of his ideas. The best estimate is that he will make a televised appeal near the end of the congressional recess late this month.

No attempt is being made at this time to rush the president's convalescence. He is described as napping frequently and eating heartily in an attempt to regain some of the weight he lost while hospitalized after the attempt on his life.

On Tuesday he spent two hours in meetings with his aides and a 30-minute session with his legislative advisers and top aides.



Tom Bradley

# Los Angeles Mayor Wins Re-Election

**The Associated Press**  
LOS ANGELES — Despite challenges from 18 other candidates, including a former mayor he had faced twice before, Tom Bradley won a landslide victory in his bid for a third term as mayor of Los Angeles.

Mr. Bradley won a record high percentage of votes in the mayoral contest. With 99.2 percent of Tuesday's vote counted, he had 63.6 percent, or 279,501 votes, to former Mayor Sam Yorty's 32.3 percent, or 142,204. Mr. Bradley needed at least 50 percent to avoid a runoff vote.

A bare 4 percent of the vote was scattered among the other candidates, ranging from a railroad switchman and a woman airline pilot to perennial candidate Eileen Anderson, a singer and dancer.

As expected, 42 percent of all registered voters turned out for the municipal election.

Mr. Yorty tried to win enough support to force a runoff by portraying Mr. Bradley, a former police lieutenant, as a do-nothing mayor and a foe of the police and fire departments at a time when crime has been skyrocketing.

Mr. Bradley, a 63-year-old Democrat and the first black mayor of the nation's third largest city, had been widely favored to win the nonpartisan election. The largest expected margin hedges well for any plans he may have of seeking the Democratic nomination for governor in 1982.

Mr. Bradley has made no announcement on his political plans, but he refused during the campaign to promise that he would serve all four years of a third term. He remained noncommittal after victory.

"Let me savor this for a few days," he said. "I don't even want to think about any other possible run, but some time in the future I will."

It was the second time that Mr. Bradley had beaten Mr. Yorty in their three mayoral races.

Mayor Yorty fended off Mr. Bradley's first bid for city hall in 1969 with a campaign bristling with anti-Communist speeches and racial innuendo. In the changed political climate of 1973, Mr. Yorty's approach failed and Mr. Bradley took office.

# U.S. Passes East Bloc in Salvador Arms Aid

**The Associated Press**  
WASHINGTON — The United States already this year has shipped more tons of weapons to El Salvador's junta than the overall amount which leftist guerrillas have received from Soviet-bloc countries, according to government figures.

The Defense Department said Tuesday that from Jan. 1 to the present, the United States has sent 343.2 tons of military supplies to El Salvador. Earlier, the State Department estimated that the guerrillas had received 200 tons of Soviet-bloc weapons.

That figure applied to covert shipments, mostly late last year and through January's failed "general offensive," but since then, the State Department says, the Communist flow has dwindled to an insignificant trickle.

The U.S. military aid is also only a fraction of assistance — ranging from helicopters to radios to M-16 automatic rifles — currently in the pipeline for El Salvador.

dent Reagan's additional \$63.5-million economic aid package appeared certain as an informal vote began Tuesday.

Congress is out for an Easter recess but Sen. Robert W. Kasten Jr., Republican of Wisconsin, chairman of the subcommittee, asked members to return votes by 2 p.m. Friday.

**Categories of Aid**

The aid includes \$24.9 million in financing to restore commerce, \$21.5 million in agriculture financing, \$10 million for housing loans, \$4.5 million for a program creating

about 180,000 brief public works jobs and \$2.6 million for El Salvador's land reform program.

In its Feb. 23 white paper, the State Department charged that Soviet-bloc countries had pledged nearly 800 tons of military aid to the guerrillas and that 200 tons had actually been received, largely through Cuba and Nicaragua.

Accusing "Communist powers" of "indirect armed aggression," the Reagan administration announced the sending of 20 additional U.S. military advisers to El Salvador — bringing the total to 56 — and the dispatching of \$25 million in U.S. weapons and equipment.

Critics of the white paper, however, note that the State Department presents no firm evidence that the 200 tons in alleged Soviet-bloc aid ever reached the tiny Central American nation.

And they say even if the 200 tons did arrive, it is a relatively small amount of equipment that would last the insurgents for only a couple of weeks of fighting.

In another development, State Department officials said privately, they are skeptical of the explanation from Salvadoran authorities on how about two dozen people were killed last week in a San Salvador suburb.

The Treasury Police, who reportedly were involved in the killings, told U.S. officials that the deaths resulted from a gun battle which began when guerrillas opened fire on police. Witnesses, however, said the police dragged the victims from their homes and shot them.

A State Department official, who asked not to be named, said U.S. officials were "tending to doubt" the Treasury Police story and believe that the police probably "overreacted" to shots fired at a 21-man police force when it moved into the area.

**NATO Exercises in Italy**

**Reserve**

NAPLES — About 3,000 troops from five countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will take part in land and air exercises in northeast Italy from April 27 to May 18, it was announced Wednesday by NATO southern command headquarters. The exercises will test deployment procedures for the allied mobile force.

# Atlanta Officials Rebuke FBI Director Saying 4 Child Murders Are Solved

**Wendell Rawls Jr.**  
*New York Times Service*  
ATLANTA — Reaction from Atlanta police officials here and stinging after the director of the FBI said that four "substantially solved" murders were in the hands of the FBI, Atlanta officials said Tuesday. They said the FBI's claim that the four child murders were solved was "a gross distortion of the truth," they said.

Mr. Rawls, Atlanta's police chief, said he was "not at all surprised" that the FBI director, J. Edgar Hoover, would say that. He said the FBI's claim was "a gross distortion of the truth," he said.

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clusive idea of who the perpetrators were," Mr. Young said. "But what we have is not legal proof, and that is an entirely different decision to be made by the local prosecutors."

Mr. Young also tried to play down any disagreement between Mr. Webster and Atlanta officials. "Our battle is not with each other," he said. "Our battle is with a mass murderer."

For several weeks, the FBI, which has 30 agents assigned to the cases of the missing and murdered children, and the local authorities have said that they believe the crimes are not the work of one killer. Privately, they have ac-

knowledgeed that perhaps a half-dozen different killers have been involved in the slayings.

Last Saturday, a black man was taken into custody after what police said was an attempted abduction of yet another black child. The man was said to resemble a composite sketch of a man last seen with the latest murder victim.

The face in the composite drawing was said to have belonged to a middle-aged black man with a thick mustache and rather long hair. He was seen driving an older model green Chevrolet station wagon in which the victim was seen sitting just before he disappeared.

# U.S. Coal Miners Rebuffed In Bid for Better Contract

**By Ben A. Franklin**  
*New York Times Service*  
WASHINGTON — The coal industry's chief negotiator has "flatly rejected" renewed demands by the United Mine Workers for a better contract after last month's overwhelming rejection of a proposed new contract by the membership.

Although the negotiator, B. R. Brown, agreed to meet with union representatives again on Friday, the outcome of talks on Tuesday seemed to increase the possibility of a long strike. The walkout is in its 20th day.

In a statement Tuesday night,

Mr. Brown, who also is head of the coal industry's second largest producer, the Consolidation Coal Co. of Pittsburgh, said that Sam M. Church Jr., the union's president, had been repudiated by his own membership despite "substantial improvements" contained in the rejected agreement. Mr. Brown said that the rejection of the contract "continues to reflect the serious lack of bargaining discipline" in the union.

Mr. Brown said that Mr. Church had re-introduced seven major items Tuesday that had been previously resolved in the rejected settlement. The two sides had not met since March 23 when they reached the agreement subsequently defeated by the miners.

**Little Encouragement**

The issues that the union put back on the table Tuesday lent little encouragement to hopes for a rapid agreement. In the winter of 1977-78, the coal miners struck for 111 days, eventually accepting the three-year contract that expired on March 27.

Concessions sought by the union would continue royalty payments of \$1.90 a ton to the union's Health and Retirement Fund on noncontract coal purchased by the companies for processing and resale.

In return for the contractual right to buy "outside" coal without making the royalty payments, the companies agreed last month to finance a \$100-million pension program, beginning in 1982, for thousands of older widows of miners. The "1950 widows' pension" plan had been expected to gain wide membership acceptance.

But opposition to the "purchased coal" provision of the rejected settlement took Mr. Church by surprise. The March 23 agreement that he made with the coal operators was rejected in a membership ratification vote by a margin of 2 to 1 overall, but by margins as high as 11 to 1 in some West Virginia districts.

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# Belize Is Nearer Independence in London Accord

**The Associated Press**  
LONDON — An agreement on the form of a new constitution for Belize, Britain's last colony in Central America, has been signed here, taking the territory nearer to independence.

The move "represents a giant step forward toward that elusive but cherished day," Belize Deputy Premier Lindberg Rogers said Tuesday after signing the final document ending a weeklong conference. Foreign Office Minister Nicholas Ridley signed for Britain.

Mr. Rogers said, however, that there "are many forces at work which wish even at this late hour to forestall the rightful aspirations of the Belizean people for independence."

Earlier this month a state of emergency was declared in the colony following riots and strikes to protest a provisional agreement granting certain land and water access rights to neighboring Guatemala. In turn, Guatemala is to drop its century-old claim to the territory.

Belize lies between Guatemala and Mexico, and some Belizeans fear Guatemala will try to take over once the British pull out. No date for independence has been fixed. Talks among Britain, Guatemala and the Belize government are to begin in London on May 20 to arrange a final agreement.

# W. Europe Leads In Atomic Power

**Reuters**  
ZURICH — Western Europe has overtaken the United States as the world's biggest producer of electricity from nuclear power, according to the Swiss Association for Atomic Energy.

In the first two months of 1981 production in Western Europe totaled 51.1 billion kilowatt hours of electricity. The U.S. figure was 48.3 billion, the association said in its latest bulletin.

France produced the most nuclear power during this period, 17.9 billion kilowatt hours, followed by West Germany with 9.6 billion, Britain with 7.3 billion and Sweden with 7.1 billion. Citing what it called the most recent statistics, the association said that during 1980 the U.S. produced 265.2 billion kilowatt hours from nuclear power stations, compared with 214.2 billion in Western Europe.

# Netherlands Expels A Soviet Journalist

**The Associated Press**  
THE HAGUE — The Netherlands has expelled Soviet journalist Vadim Leonov, according to the Foreign Ministry.

Ministry spokesman Heinz Prinzen confirmed Tuesday night that Mr. Leonov, a Tass correspondent, "has left the country on the request of the Netherlands government." However, he refused to provide details nor disclose the reason for the expulsion.

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In most countries there's no three-minute minimum on self-dialed calls. So if your hotel offers International Dialing from your room, place a short call home and have them call you back. The surcharge on short calls is low. And you pay for the call-back from the States with dollars, not local currency, when you get your next home or office phone bill.

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# Reagan's African Emissary Is Snubbed By Leaders in Mozambique, S. Africa

By Jay Ross  
Washington Post Service

**MAPUTO, Mozambique** — President Samora Machel of Mozambique has snubbed President Reagan's top adviser on Africa, registering the clearest disagreement yet from any black African country with the perceived direction of the Reagan administration's policy toward the continent.



Chester A. Crocker

Another setback came almost simultaneously when U.S. sources said in Pretoria that the adviser, Chester A. Crocker, who is assistant secretary of state-designate for African affairs, would not be given an expected meeting with South African Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha.

Mr. Crocker conferred in Pretoria Wednesday with South African Foreign Minister R.F. Botha and Defense Minister Magnus Malan.

## Canberra Aide Quits Cabinet

**CANBERRA** — Industrial Relations Minister Andrew Peacock resigned Wednesday, claiming Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser had committed "acts of gross disloyalty to me and my office."

Mr. Peacock accused the prime minister of leaking damaging reports about him to newspapers. "I find this constant disloyalty intolerable and not to be endured," he said in his letter of resignation.

meeting with Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano that the Mozambique official described as "not pleasant."

## Request Rejected

On his previous four African stops, Mr. Crocker met the heads of government in Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Commenting on the failure of the Crocker delegation to meet Mr. Machel, Mr. Chissano said: "If they had presented their questions [to Mr. Machel] in the way they presented them to me, it would have been a worse result."

He confirmed that the Americans had asked for a meeting with Mr. Machel. They were told, he said, that no such meeting was planned.

Sources familiar with the two sides said that Mr. Chissano and Mr. Crocker both became angry when the talks shifted to bilateral relations, which have been strained since last month when the leftist government of Mozambique expelled four U.S. diplomats for alleged spying and the United States retaliated by suspending food aid.

## U.S. Envoy in Tunisia

**TUNIS** — Retired Lt. Gen. Vernon A. Walters, a roving U.S. ambassador for special missions, met Wednesday with Arab League Secretary-General Cheddi Klibi, an announcement said.

ties toward South Africa and Namibia, although he described the talks on southern Africa as "not bad" overall.

He said that Mr. Crocker said the United States favors a constitutional conference involving all sides to the Namibia dispute before independent elections. "We are not of the same opinion," Mr. Chissano said, adding that most of black Africa opposes such a solution. "Only the Namibian people can discuss the constitution," he said.

## Angola Visit

Mr. Crocker is bound to run into trouble on this issue again later in the week when he visits Angola, with which the United States has no diplomatic relations. It was announced Tuesday that the six front-line states involved in the Namibia negotiations — Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Botswana — would have a summit meeting in Luanda, Angola, Wednesday.

Mr. Crocker's tour of Africa are believed to be on the agenda.

Mr. Chissano said there are "big differences between our views and Reagan's" on South Africa. The administration has talked of significant changes in the country's system of racial separation. "We feel the changes in South Africa are not significant at all," the Mozambique minister said.

Mr. Chissano also said he concluded from Mr. Crocker's remarks that "the American government wants us to apologize for having expelled the CIA spies." He added, "We are not prepared to apologize for being spied on by the CIA."

Mr. Machel was the first African leader to criticize Mr. Reagan's stand toward South Africa. However, before Mr. Crocker's arrival Monday there was a slight upbeat note when Mozambique Friday released the last of two American civilians jailed at the time of the expulsion of the diplomats.

## Luanda Conference

**LISBON (Reuters)** — Mr. Machel, President Quett Masire of Botswana and Zimbabwe Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende — representing Prime Minister Robert Mugabe — arrived in Luanda Wednesday, the Angolan news agency reported. Portuguese radio said the presidents of Zambia, Tanzania and Nigeria were also expected.



**DEMONSTRATION** — Anti-British student protesters waved black flags and signs denouncing alleged British "racist attack on immigrants" outside the New Delhi Airport when British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher arrived there Tuesday for a four-day visit.

## 2 Britons Accused of Aiding Suicides

**LONDON** — Exit, Britain's voluntary euthanasia society, caused a controversy last year when it announced plans to publish a do-it-yourself suicide guide. Now two of its members are accused of using a "suicide kit" containing plastic bags and sleeping pills to assist seven people to their deaths.

During a pre-trial hearing Tuesday, Mark Lyons, 69, a member of the society, was charged with murdering a 90-year-old woman last year. And he and Nicholas J. Reed, the organization's general secretary, were charged with 16 counts of aiding and abetting six suicides in 1979 and 1980 and three others who considered suicide but changed their minds.

The pre-trial hearing, which is continuing, is being held to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to bring the two men to trial. No formal pleas were entered.

"This case has nothing to do with Exit's views on death," prosecutor Roy Amos told the court. "They are perfectly entitled to do everything lawful and democratic to change the [suicide] law. Nor has it anything to do with the argument as to whether people are entitled to advise suicide."

Suicide has been legal in Britain since 1961, but aiding and abetting suicide is an offense, punishable by up to 14 years in prison.

Britain's voluntary euthanasia society was formed 45 years ago to campaign for legalized mercy killing. In 1979 it changed its name to Exit, the Society for the Right to Die With Dignity, or simply Exit.

## Europe Fighting Cattle Disease

**ROME** — Foot-and-mouth disease continues to pose "a serious threat" to Europe's livestock industry despite steady improvement in controlling the illness, a U.N.-sponsored commission said Wednesday.

The European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease said the main source of contamination in Europe has become vaccine failures or the escape of the virus from laboratories. Previously the principal cause was introduction of the virus from overseas. Recent outbreaks of the illness on the island of Jersey and the Isle of Wight were the first in 13 years in Britain.

The prosecutor said Mr. Lyons sometimes posed as a doctor and carried a suicide kit consisting of a quarter bottle of brandy, two plastic bags for placing over the head, elastic bands for the throat, and sleeping pills. He said police found the kit in Mr. Lyons' London home.

The court heard that three of the potential suicide victims were deterred by Mr. Lyons' alleged instructions on how to suffocate themselves.

According to police, Mr. Reed, 33, said that he had put Mr. Lyons in touch with chronically ill people to comfort them but denied knowing anyone commit suicide. Mr. Lyons, according to police evidence, told police that he and Mr. Reed agreed to help people "not to make a botch of suicide" and then told them how to do it.

Mr. Lyons is charged with murdering Isabella Ward, 90, who suffered from chronic back pain and tried twice to commit suicide before joining Exit in 1979.

The prosecutor told the court that Mr. Lyons visited her and told her that he would give her sleeping pills and then put a plastic bag over her head, tied with an elastic band, after she was unconscious.

# Pakistan Is Said to Want U.S. Help if It Is Attacked

By Bernard D. Nossiter  
New York Times Service

**UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.** — Pakistan is expected to ask the United States for a broad pledge of support against aggression, Asian diplomats said Wednesday.

Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi arrives in Washington on Monday to discuss his country's security concerns as well as a possibility of large-scale purchases of American arms.

That could pose a problem for the Reagan administration. Washington wants to include Pakistan in its efforts to halt what it calls Soviet expansionism in the Middle East, but it does not want to do so at the expense of Washington's ties with India.

The pledge Pakistan is said to be seeking would involve the United States in a commitment to consider helping it in any conflict with India, as well as with the Soviet Union. Mr. Shahi is said to realize Washington would not take what India might regard as a hostile step. At the same time, Pakistan does not want to draw so close to the United States that its standing is threatened among the non-aligned countries.

Soviet-India Model  
Mr. Shahi's aides point to a clause in the 1971 friendship treaty between India, a nonaligned nation, and the Soviet Union as a possible model for a new link to the United States. This clause says that if either New Delhi or Moscow is threatened, the two countries shall consult on "appropriate, effective measures to ensure peace and security."

In Washington, officials insist that Pakistan's purchase of arms from the United States is not linked directly to questions that Pakistan will raise about a new relationship. But they acknowledge both subjects will be discussed. American officials suggest they will counter the Shahi proposal with an offer to strengthen the existing 1959 treaty with Pakistan. In that document, the United States offered to provide armed forces to help Pakistan resist Communist aggression, if Congress assented. That agreement, unlike Pakistan's current plan, would rule out even consultation in a conflict with India.

Officials in Washington declined to say how the 1959 accord could be strengthened, although they talked of "several elements" that were under consideration. One, they said, is the formation of

the rapid deployment force, a unit that could be flown quickly to any conflict in the region.

But whether this is enough to satisfy Pakistan is a question, since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Islamabad has torn between seeking military from the United States and more accommodating toward new regime in Kabul.

Last fall Mr. Shahi made it clear that his country would be in great risks in arming itself. U.S. weapons and that this could be done only if Pakistan received some assurance of help in a conflict with either the Soviet Union or India.

Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, Pakistan's military ruler, decided a proposal by the Carter administration to sell Islamabad \$400 million worth of arms over two years — he called it "penalty" — but Pakistani diplomats say the real reason was that Washington would give an assurance about its own borders.

The Reagan administration reportedly proposed selling Islamabad \$200 million of arms, but some high Pakistani officials less important than a U.S. comment to Pakistan's defense.

American concern with Pakistan has been heightened by the Soviet intervention in neighboring Afghanistan. Peshawar, in north Pakistan, is headquarters for 100,000 Afghan groups fighting Soviet troops. In the former Washington talks, Asian diplomats say there will be no public use of any military aid Pakistan is to supply the rebels, but the subject is expected to be discussed.

## Carl Siegel Innovator in Math, Dies

**NEW YORK** — Carl Luc Siegel, 34, one of the country's leading mathematicians, died April 5 in Goettingen, West Germany. He made fundamental discoveries in the theory of numbers, the theory of analytic functions and of differential equations.

Mr. Siegel was born in Berlin and taught at universities Frankfurt and Goettingen until he left Germany in 1940 to join the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J. In 1951, the U.S. Government invited him to accept a chair at the University of California. He was professor of mathematics there until his death.

In 1978, Mr. Siegel was one of nine leading research scientists who shared the \$500,000 Prize, established in 1976 by Israeli parliament.

Ivan Alexander Galambos  
**NEW YORK (NYT)** — Ivan Alexander Galambos, 78, internationally known violin pedagogue and Juilliard School for 35 years, died Saturday at his home in Manhattan, apparently of a heart failure. His pupils included Itzhak Perlman and Pinchas Zukerman.

Holmes Hinkley Welch  
**CAMBRIDGE, Mass.** — Holmes Hinkley Welch, former State Department university lecturer and scholar of Taoism and Buddhism, died Saturday at his home. His work is a three-volume on Buddhism in China.

Sergio Amadei  
**ROME (AP)** — Sergio Amadei, 76, a leading Italian scriptwriter considered one of the founders of Italy's post-war movies, died of a heart attack Tuesday. His scripts included Rossellini's "Paisa" and "City," and Vittorio de Sica's "Shine."

Arthur Loeb Mayer  
**NEW YORK (NYT)** — Arthur Loeb Mayer, 94, a motion picture exhibitor, distributor and producer, died Tuesday in New York. For more than a century he was an entrepreneur and a lively voice on the pages of the movie business.

Vietnamese Soldiers Bolstering Forces  
**BANGKOK** — Intelligence reports indicate that Vietnam sent a new division of about 200,000-man occupation force, Western diplomats Wednesday.

Signs of stepped-up Viet training activity have suggested offensive in Vietnam. The division, the diplomats said, other Western sources claim, between the Viet and the Khmer Rouge, 100,000 number — between 30,000 and 40,000, have increased made the last six weeks.

About half the fresh troops were "soldiers being made up for significant numbers losses through ill health, desertion," diplomats said. Estimates that the new division crosses into Cambodia by 5,000 and 8,000 men.

# INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

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Movies

After 'Ordinary People,' an Ordinary Deluge of Ordinary Films?

By Janet Maslin
New York Times Service
YORK — Now that "Ordinary People" has won...

"The Ordinary Caper" — Caper films of the past have concentrated too heavily on such hard-to-believe ingredients as Audrey Hepburn and \$50 million worth of stolen diamonds.

"The Ordinary French Import" — The family gathers together for a long, heavy lunch. Afterwards, they indulge their various whims and worry about their cars.

"The Ordinary Comedy" — Half the films that opened last Christmas featured actors wearing chicken suits.

worry amusingly about how to dispose of dead bodies, nor do they find themselves unexpectedly carried off to Latin America or Shanghai.

In the comedy of the future, a man will arrive home and tell his wife a few funny things that happened at work. She will laugh, and then tell him about the joke she heard Phil Donahue tell.

"The Ordinary 'Ordinary People'" — These new films about the family are all well and good, but do they go far enough? Real life can get a lot more commonplace than this.

"The Ordinary Love Story" — They meet, not on a yacht or in a train wreck or at the pajama counter in a department store, but in a restaurant.

The London Stage

National's 'Don Juan' Is a Curious Mixture of Wit and Farce

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune
ON — Doubtless some psychiatrist where could explain the National obsession with Don Juan.

farce, played at breakneck speed within two hours on a bare wooden stage as a kind of intellectual vaudeville. Nigel Terry in the title role crucially lacks the charm and confidence of the National's other Juan, Daniel Massey.

very eyes to tie himself into physical knots of anguish, outrage and occasional acceptance of Juan as the lesser of the evils currently on offer.

to start out Duke of Calabria and end up on all fours in the conviction that he has become a wolf. Few plays have ever asked so much of their actors; few great dramatists have come so dangerously close to self-parody.

Media

Soft-Core TV Keeps Italians Awake

By Paul Hoffman
International Herald Tribune
ROME — "Nessun dorma" — let no one sleep — urges the aria from Puccini's "Turandot." It might be a message out of the lush forest of antennas operated by Italy's independent television stations that keep much of the country awake with their racy programs night after night.

surreptitiously videotaped the goings-on for two weeks. The resulting cinema verite shocker was scheduled to be on the air last month, but some of the unwitting characters, horrified by the prospect of appearing on home screens in Lothario roles, obtained a court injunction banning the program.

RAI is a semi-governmental agency, a juggernaut with 12,000 employees that is supervised by the government and parliament and subject to pressures by all major power centers, including the Roman Catholic Church and the Communist Party.

Variety of Sources

Some of the bawdy films come from abroad. Others are the spicier versions of Italian movies that are especially shot for certain Third World markets.

Live porn has generally been out for years. In the late 1970s, some small local stations featured amateur-hour strip shows in which neighborhood beauties, often egged on by husbands or boyfriends, took it all off.

Those of the nation's more than 500 independent television stations that provide the gamy fare at night don't get much advertising for it. It seems that raw sex doesn't sell appliances, soft drinks, detergents, disposable diapers or pet food.

The late-late raunchies are nevertheless supposed to build viewer loyalty to a given channel. This too is questionable in view of the pick-and-choose habits of the unseemly audience.

Trend spotters have lately signaled that because of the law of diminishing returns, pornography may be in a declining phase.

The sex wave on the air has at any rate contributed to doing away with the monopoly that the public broadcasting system, Radio-Televisione Italiana (RAI) had enjoyed for many years.

Now, one out of four Italians is watching mainly the independents, and RAI is sufficiently scared by the competition to inject generous doses of nudity into its own programs.

The public network recently even bought a television documentary that six women members of a cooperative produced to expose macho lechery. The group hired an attractive young Frenchwoman, identified as Veronique, installed her in a Roman call-girl apartment, advertised for clients in a local newspaper, and — using the "Candid Camera" technique —

'Crucifixion' Revoked

NEW YORK — A judge has blocked an artist's attempt to restore a controversial display entitled "Crucified Coyote" to a Central Park exhibit. Acting Justice Louis Okin said in Manhattan Supreme Court that Parks Commissioner Gordon Davis was "justified" in ordering Panlette Nenner's work removed from the "Animals in the Arsenal" show.

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swissair APR 1981



## Whither U.S. Policy in Africa?

Chester Crocker, President Reagan's assistant secretary of state for African affairs-designate, has been on the road trying to keep both South Africa and its black adversaries happy about the new administration's Africa policy, to the extent that it has one yet. That is not an unusual mission for the State Department's chief Africa specialist. It is what U.S. diplomacy in southern Africa has been about for some time. There is a difference, though. A cardinal principle of the Reagan administration's foreign policy approach, whether in Africa, Latin America or elsewhere, is a commitment not to put overt pressure on friendly authoritarian regimes in the area of human rights. Mr. Crocker, who is still an assistant secretary-designate in part because Sen. Jesse Helms, a Republican of North Carolina, doubts his personal commitment to that approach, is finding it very difficult to carry out such tricky diplomacy.

He has been telling one black African leader after another that the United States is not a supporter of apartheid. That is almost certainly true and it pleases black Africans to hear it, especially when they were expecting a less forthcoming public posture. But the United States being against apartheid is not enough for the black Africans. They are also interested in more immediate political problems. Whose side is the United States on in the Namibia dispute, for example? Or does the United States plan to provide aid to Jonas Savimbi's rebels in Angola? At the same time, Mr. Crocker's statements in black African countries have irritated the South Africans.

As a result, Mr. Crocker was snubbed by Samora Machel, the Marxist president of Mozambique and P.W. Botha, prime minister of South Africa. This kind of problem results whenever the new administration comes into contact with reality, as opposed to the East-West vacuum in which it seems to formulate its policies. It happened to Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger when Western European leaders shuddered at his suggestion that the United States might respond to a Soviet invasion of Poland by arming China. It happened to Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. in the Middle East when both the Saudi Arabians and the Jordanians told him that as far as they were concerned, the Palestinian problem, not the Soviet Union, was the main source of instability in the area. And now it has happened to Mr. Crocker in Africa.

The relatively simple reality of the situation is that in many parts of the world it is desirable for the United States to have good relations with countries that do not get along with one another. Moreover, the United States must do this in ways that are consistent with its own values and interests. In Africa, that means clear-cut opposition to both Marxism, where it implies political and military ties to the Soviet Union, and apartheid. False hopes should not be raised by vague statements, shifting positions, foolish meetings with South African military officers, on-again off-again plans for a visit to Washington by Mr. Savimbi or anything else unconsidered or that promises something it can't deliver.

And the obvious should be noted: The black nations of southern Africa value their economic ties with South Africa even though they abhor its racial policies; black Africa will eventually turn to the Soviet Union if it feels it has been sold out by the United States, and South Africa will not. In that light, the real question at the moment for Mr. Reagan, Mr. Haig and Mr. Crocker is whether a SWAPO-led Namibia as favored by all of black Africa and opposed by South Africa is or is not in U.S. interests. Quibbling over whether or not to badger South Africa about apartheid just complicates matters needlessly.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

## Columbia's Perfect Flight

On Tuesday, space travel suddenly became a part of real life. There was nothing exotic about the landing of the Columbia on that desert in California — no splashdown, no frogmen, no rubber boats. As the space shuttle rolled to a stop and the trucks gathered around, it looked little different from any other airplane landing at any one of hundreds of airports. Even the steps that were brought out to provide access to the crew compartment would have been at home at Washington's National Airport. For the first time in the history of the space program, the machine and the men seemed life-sized, something most of us have seen before and can count on seeing again.

As he watched the perfect landing, astronaut Joseph P. Kerwin remarked that a new airline had just been born. While it will be a while before the shuttle becomes the airline of space, the idea that ordinary people — not just super-trained astronauts — can orbit the Earth is no longer a dream. It is only a matter of time, if the government properly develops this great new tool, until the shuttle opens to travel the near reaches of space in the same way the airplane has opened the air immediately above the Earth.

The flight of the Columbia was a remarkable testimonial to U.S. technology and to a government agency. Despite the long delays and the huge cost overruns, NASA and the scientific community produced a space vehicle that, once launched, performed precisely as they said it would. The theories and the engineering that went into this untested craft were without a major flaw. Not often have science and technology been able to produce a product that performed so well on its first trip out of the workshop. Indeed, historians will be hard pressed to find any major project in mankind's efforts to explore and exploit the environment in which the error rate has been so low.

There is still much to do before the new space transportation system, as NASA has formally designated the shuttles, becomes operational. More test flights will be conducted this year and next. Modifications in design are almost inevitable; the jetliners of today barely resemble the first commercial airplanes. But Columbia has demonstrated that the potential of space can be exploited on a regular basis at a price the United States can afford.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Helsinki and Madrid

The Madrid Conference on Human Rights, Security and Cooperation in Europe has seemed kind of remote and irrelevant while the Russians have been threatening to roll over Poland. Yet the conference, summoned to review the Helsinki Final Act of 1975, has a place in the proceedings, modest but useful all the same.

The Final Act, a consensus political statement, called on its 35 signers (including the United States) to "refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state." To blunt any claim under the "Brezhnev doctrine" allowing Moscow to impose its brand of socialism, the act added: "No consideration may be invoked to serve to warrant resort to the threat or use of force in contradiction of this principle." Moscow has not let Helsinki deny it use of the intimidation card, which it has played in the form of Warsaw Pact maneuvers, threatening statements and the like. Nonetheless, Helsinki has provided a specific and fresh standard against which to measure Soviet crudeness.

The Helsinki Act included an obligation to give notice of military maneuvers, apart from the intelligence the signers acquire on their own. The idea of this "confidence-building measure" was not so much to prevent a surprise attack as to expose any country that

ran maneuvers for purposes of pressure rather than preparedness. So far in Poland, the Soviet Union has not given notice of its maneuvers. Given the loopholes, this may not be a technical violation. But the common knowledge that the Russians have not given notice has put the spotlight on Moscow.

Unembarrassed, as always, the Russians have pressed the question of notice of maneuvers in Madrid. Their apparent purpose is to brazen their way out and to show Europeans what trustworthiness fellows they are. Their proposal, to extend the area of notice to the Urals and North America, was launched by Leonid Brezhnev and has been rebuffed by the United States on grounds that Helsinki is about Europe. But the Russians are said to be showing a certain interest still in a French proposal to make notification more verifiable and obligatory.

Many conservatives feared at the time that Helsinki was a trap in which Moscow would ensnare Western peacekeepers. Actually, Helsinki has given the West a handy forum in which to demand that the Soviet Union respect its professed ideals and act in civilized ways. You could say that Helsinki is only talk. We would say, without apology, that it is talk and more. For the tension in Europe, don't blame Helsinki and Madrid.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 16, 1906

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt delivered this afternoon his speech on "The Man with the Muck Rake," in which he strongly expressed his opinion on the campaign exposure carried on in some dime magazines, deprecating the tendency among certain writers, whom he termed "wild preachers of untruth," who were doing incalculable harm by provoking a kind of reaction that, in its revolt against the senseless evil of their teaching, would enthrone more securely than ever the very evils that they are attacking. The president went on to discuss enormous individual fortunes, and the possibility of a progressive tax on fortunes "swollen beyond healthy limits."

### Fifty Years Ago

April 16, 1931

PARIS — Paris is expected to receive today King Alfonso XIII of Spain and his English-born wife Queen Victoria, cast out by their country, now a republic. With the queen will come about \$10 million worth of Bourbon jewels, including diamond-studded gold crowns used for state occasions. The king, whose throne was threatened years to be one of Spain's most popular monarchs: A popular saying has it that he could easily be elected as president of a Spanish republic. Meanwhile, in Madrid, four Republican ministers predicted that Spain would become a federated state, with regional autonomy.



## France: Trying to Make a Race

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The two people who have made an impact on the French presidential race thus far are Jacques Chirac, the former prime minister, now mayor of Paris, and Marie-France Garaud, who once was Mr. Chirac's political counselor.

Mr. Chirac has an outside chance to become one of the two final candidates for the presidency, in the second and decisive round of the voting, on May 10. (The preliminary vote, among ten candidates, takes place two weeks earlier, on April 26.)

In the polls, Mr. Chirac is far behind President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand. But he is the only one of the three who is making noteworthy progress. He's up. Mr. Mitterrand has marginally improved his standing since the beginning of the year. The president, according to most of the polls, is standing still, even in decline.

Mr. Chirac is where he is through tireless campaigning: the big smile, the wrung hand, the remembered name and friendly word for people in small towns, factories, and shops across the country. He never stops. He's a dynamic orator, with more of the common touch than any of the major candidates except the Communist, Georges Marchais. (Mr. Marchais really began as a worker, and it shows.)

The main appeal Mr. Chirac makes is to ordinary people of the artisan and middle classes — anti-Communism, loyal to the memory of Charles de Gaulle, to whom President Giscard d'Estaing seems aloof, condescending, on the side of the rich and fashionable. The Chirac appeal is a populist appeal. For this reason he is not as far from the Socialists as many are inclined to think.

His energy and intelligence made him an effective prime minister, and today make him a capable mayor of Paris. He's an unstoppable man. But he gives little sign of knowing why he is doing it. He wants to be on top. On top to do what is an unanswered question — perhaps an unconsidered question. He is not, of course, the only politician of whom that could be said. But his reputation is that of a man with too much ambition for his own good, and perhaps too much ambition for the country's good.

### No Hope

Marie-France Garaud was once President Georges Pompidou's adviser, and she sponsored Mr. Chirac's political debut when he was a young official in Pompidou's entourage. Now she is in the presidential race for herself, without hope of winning, speaking her mind cruelly and lucidly, making everyone uncomfortable with things they would rather not hear. She tells the television newsmen that, on the air, that they are on the side of power. She tells the president that he has already had seven years to do what he is capable of doing. She reminds Mr. Chirac that he was prime minister in the present government, and calls him a cat who pretends to be a kitten — "A brave kitten, you understand, who sometimes shows his claws a little." She and an in-candescence Trotskyite, ordinarily a clerk in a bank, Arlette Laguiller, make this a campaign in which the women are more impressive personalities than the men.

But conventional calculations still say that the second round of the election will be a contest between two men, the president and Mr. Mitterrand. The same calculations insist that Mr. Mitterrand could win which would not have been said a month ago. He could do so simply because of the popular withdrawal from Mr. Giscard

d'Estaing, who is unloved even by his supporters.

Some Socialists like to think that if Jacques Chirac comes third in the initial vote, his followers might tip the final vote to Mr. Mitterrand, so as to make Mr. Chirac leader of the opposition and heir to power if the left fails.

After the Elections

But while Mr. Chirac's followers may detest President Giscard d'Estaing, the Communist leaders hate Socialist Mitterrand. They have done their best over the last three years to ruin his party's electoral chances, while at the same time blackmailing him to give them Cabinet posts if he wins the presidency. Mr. Mitterrand says that he will decide that after new legislative elections. But the shift of a percentage point in the vote for the presidency, sufficient to make Mr. Mitterrand the president, does not easily translate into legislative victories in the legislative districts all over the country.

With whom, then, would a newly elected President Mitterrand govern? It is not a question the Socialists like to consider. If he governs with the Gaullists, or the center-right, the Communist Party would gleefully take up the role it has always sought, that of exclusive party of the left. If the Socialists try to govern with the Communists, the Communists would allow it only on their own terms, which would be ruinous to Mr. Mitterrand and would probably bring the right back to power in a year or two.

Nonetheless, Mr. Mitterrand could be the president of the French Republic by the second week in May, and this mainly would be due to the fact that, throughout most of the country, the campaign has been unwilling to play itself out. Only Mr. Chirac fills the stadium. Mr. Marchais can arouse his followers and provoke the television viewers. But most people in France seem only to want to get it over with. The candidates are familiar faces, the arguments all have been heard a thousand times. The issues are ancient ones.

And nobody is very afraid of the outcome. That is the new factor. By breaking up the union of the left three years ago, and turning

against Mr. Mitterrand, the Communists liberated him politically — liberated him against his will. He became just another candidate, of an essentially middle-class party, and thus a plausible choice for people who, in the past, feared what the Communists might do with a Socialist victory. But the French are voting without enthusiasm. The excitement of this election, if there is any, will come after the votes are counted. It will come if the French succeed in surprising themselves, and give themselves Mr. Mitterrand or Mr. Chirac as their president.

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## Priority for Vital Interests

By Enrico Jacchia

MOSCOW — If the vital interests of the United States and those of the Soviet Union converge on the same geographical area, the world prospects are very somber indeed.

Energy security has the same importance for the Western nations as strategic security. President Reagan has confirmed this fundamental policy of the previous administration, recognizing that the Gulf's oil reserves are of vital interest to the United States and its allies. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig's recent tour of several Middle East capitals evinces further the importance that Washington attaches to it.

But the Gulf is not an area of vital interest for the Soviet Union, at least in the present international juncture. Surprisingly, this view is expressed in Moscow by a variety of Soviet analysts and influential personalities. Europe, and more precisely Eastern Europe, is the center of all worries in the Soviet capital at this time. It is important not to neglect the magnitude of Soviet fears in this respect. While China watches patiently and complacently, the greening of a new horizon on the western border of the Soviet empire makes this "their" zone of vital interest.

But there is a common ground for compromise at the end of the tunnel.

To be sure, the Russians are at the outermost limits of their tolerance for change in Poland. It is quite possible that the cumulative effect of the righteous Polish demands for change would result in the abolition of Communism. We know that this is not the objective presently pursued by the Western powers. The spotlight of attention is focused on Poland for quite another reason, i.e., because the United States and most of the European allies are determined to let the Soviet Union pay a price for interference in Polish affairs.

The price paid for Afghanistan has been the building up of a powerful U.S. presence in the Indian Ocean and the Middle East. What the price would be for Poland is still unclear. Economic sanctions and an indefinite adjournment of arms control negotiations are contemplated. Still, a course of action more probable than many political circles in Western Europe believe, is the adoption of countervailing military measures to recover influence in places where the Soviet position is exposed: Libya, Angola, Mozambique, the Horn of Africa.

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There must be no uncertainty in the determination of the Western powers to defend their vital interests beyond Europe in Southeast Asia, and to stop Soviet penetration in Africa. It may be prudent to let the Russians know that the fundamentals of Western policy have not changed: that they do not intend to be friendly to them to avert their interest to the preservation of a system of government in the sphere, whether we like them or not.

This is deeply against the science of the age, sooner say: No doubt. However, it is clear nonproliferation which divided the world into small groups of nuclear power, a vast majority of have-nots also attacked as immoral. No treaty has avoided, for 15 years, turning the planet into a nuclear jungle.

When nuclear missiles came to Paris or Moscow in four years from their respective laws in Europe, security by the recognition of vital interests should have priority in a change both in the Communist and the capitalist world. (over, then) for a real length of time.

No doubt, there is a campaign intended to alert European and

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## Letters

### Argentina Terror

A great many of the roughly 5,000 persons who have "disappeared" so far in Argentina have been civilians — teachers, peasants, priests, workers, students, and the very young. One case in point was the "disappearance" of a 15-year-old girl mourned by her family. The population, intimidated by these goy killings, as it will be, watches silently.

But according to Daniel Healy (Letters, April 1), the "disappeared" are nearly all terrorists, the vast majority of the population gives its support to the secret killings, and undoubtedly I, for writing this letter, belong to the Communist conspiracy.

LEONORE SUHL, Alto de Zambujosa, Portugal.

### On Human Rights

Iain Guest's article about human rights (IHT, March 23) is a biased dissertation of the state of human rights as "investigated" by the UN Human Rights Commission.

To wit, one category was completely deleted — the rape of the rights of nations such as Afghanistan, Czechoslovakia, Hungary (this is but the "short list"). To this list one may add several nations which have "joined" by sheer ex-

termination of their leadership, the "champion" of human rights — the Soviet Union.)

It is just as cynical to list Uganda as a nation which has restored human rights. Mr. Obote is only more educated than Idi Amin, otherwise, with the help of Tanzania, they are both as artful in the violation of human rights.

The United Nations is not the forum to judge human rights in any way. More than 80 percent of its members have and are practicing their violation of human rights on a routine basis.

ALEXANDER GAAT, Tel Aviv.

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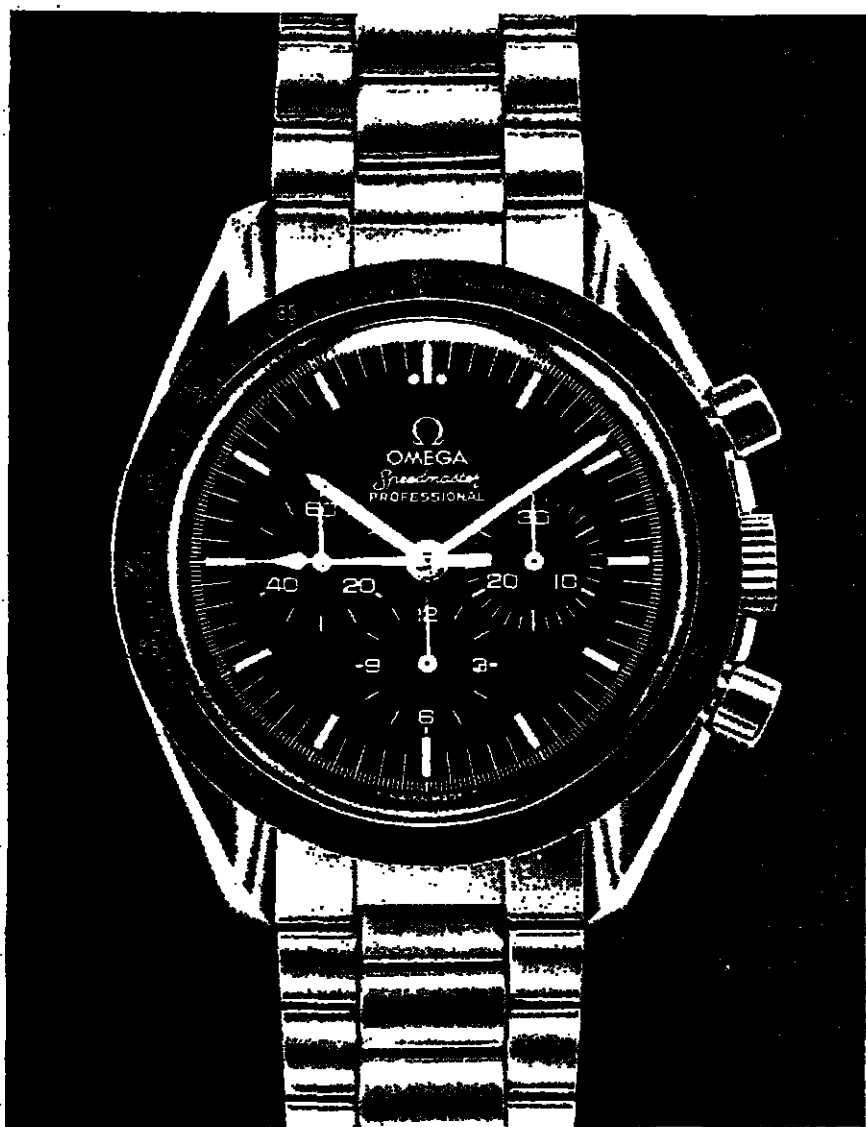
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In 1965 NASA was looking for a wristwatch for their astronauts. It had to function with absolute precision - whether on earth, on the moon, or between the two.



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1969 - you remember - the first moon landing: "The eagle has landed". Neil Armstrong wore an Omega Speedmaster Professional on his wrist, and from then on this watch was the best - and not only just on earth.

**Incredible demands.**

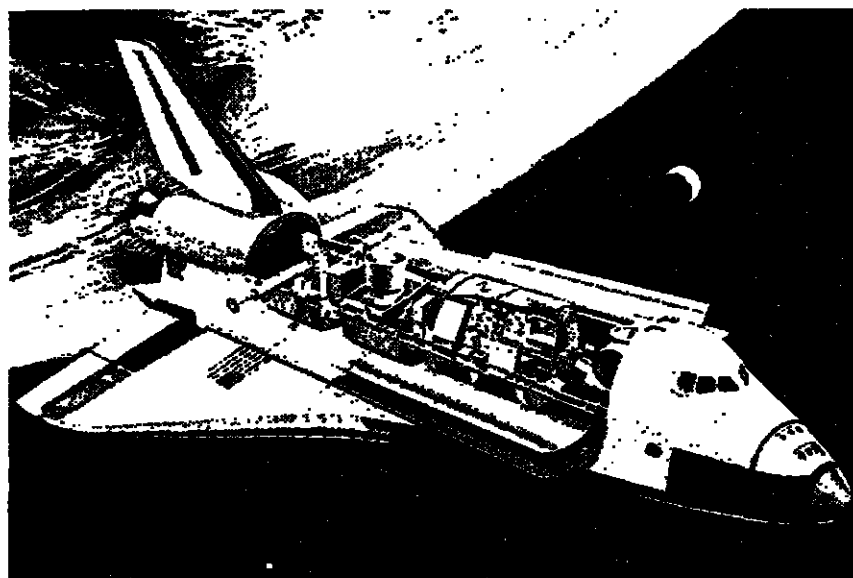
It's almost unbelievable what the Speedmaster Professional had to undergo on its journeys to the moon: Temperatures between - 25 °C and + 70 °C, intensive UV radiation, changes of gravitation, fluctuating

air pressures down to total vacuum, and an acceleration up to 6 g. And it never faltered!

**Masterpiece of precision mechanics.**

It's important to realize that this Speedmaster Professional is a mechanical watch - probably the ultimate achievement of this technology which has now been supplanted by quartz modules. Or has it? Omega had already discontinued production of the Speedmaster Professional when it became obvious that there was still a keen demand for it. It had become a collectors piece - a modern serial watch (imagine!) and not a vintage timepiece.

**The Speedmaster Professional in the space shuttle.**



Once again the NASA has ordered the Omega Speedmaster Professional for the space shuttle crew. There must have been a good reason for this choice. That's why this watch is back again - back in the shops, too.

A masterpiece of the Swiss watchmaker's craft.





# East Germany Grows More Relaxed Amid Mounting Soviet Bloc Perils

By Dan Morgan  
Washington Post Service

**B**ERLIN — It was a warm April Sunday in the capital of East Germany and blue-shirted members of the Free German Youth corps lounged in the parks, waiting for the start of the parade.

They marched to Alexanderplatz, sang songs and hailed the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity (Communist) Party taking place this week. Buildings were decked out with red flags and banners bearing slogans such as "Everything for the well-being of the people."

The blue-shirted youth brigades, the lingering smell of brown coal in the air, and the sight of bombed-out buildings still pockmarked with World War II bullet holes — all are as they were seven years ago, the last time this reporter visited here.

If anything, the green-uniformed officers of the People's Police seem more fearsome. A visiting reporter applying his brakes sharply just in time to stop in front of a pedestrian crossing is waved over by a constable with a bulldog face.

"Get out!" "Documents!" Press accreditation to the party congress is quickly thrust forward, resulting in a slight moderation in the policeman's demeanor.

"What you did there was not good." The policeman returns the papers, salutes, and the chastened driver sinks back to his car.

### First Impressions Muddled

Journalists still have their problems here. A visitor calling an economics professor for an appointment is politely told that a new law requires Western journalists to clear all contacts with East German citizens with the Foreign Ministry.

Yet in this country, one almost has to reverse the old aphorism and conclude that "the more things stay the same, the more they change." First impressions are always misleading in East Germany, a country where politics and internal realities are far more subtle and complex than they seem.

Even in the shadow of a political movement in Poland that threatens its own stability, East Germany seems more relaxed, more physically comfortable, more prosperous and more self-confident than seven years ago.

Many of the young people who marched in Sunday's parade wore jeans along with their

blue shirts and sported long hair — a contrast to the rigid formality of such events only a few years ago.

The government nowadays even tolerates occasional impromptu blues and jazz concerts in local churches, attended by overflow crowds of young people.

This more relaxed mood holds perils for the Communist leadership, which plainly is determined to avoid the spread of the Polish labor movement. But even critics of the government's policies acknowledge that East Germans seem more reconciled to a life here and more aware of the country's staidness than they once were.

"If you took down the wall, 85 percent would go — but 95 percent would return," said one worker.

### Palatial Hotel

Central East Berlin, an empty and sad place a decade ago, now seems more cheerful and bustling with activity.

The palatial Metropol Hotel has been erected for visiting foreigners, but East Germans with foreign currency to spend also patronize the bars and restaurants.

Where religion is concerned, it is evident that the vision of Bertolt Brecht still takes precedence over that of Martin Luther. At a Palm Sunday service in an old community church in the borough of Pankow, the handful of worshippers looked through the stained glass windows at red flags rippling in the wind from an adjacent building.

The pastor ascribed the small turnout to the fine weather.

But the Lutheran Church survives with its position somewhat more secure than it was a decade ago. The Communist government has included a church — the first to be built in the capital since the 1940s — in plans for a new development.

### Unique Political Conditions

Agreements and treaties signed by the two German states have eased the hardship of families separated by the border between them.

These changes may not seem earthshaking, but they have made life better for the 17 million East Germans who live under unique political conditions.

As party leader Erich Honecker constantly reminds his compatriots, his ability to maneuver is restricted by the "realities" — a

code word understood by all East Germans mean the country's geographical position of being NATO, the presence of 400,000 Soviet troops and the existence of the 837-mile, heavily fortified border that divides East from West Germany.

East Germany's cultural policies are shaped by the need to respond to the strong pull exerted by West German television and radio which most East Germans have access to. A West German television correspondent reported that changes were expected soon in operation of "Intershops" — East German stores where Western goods are sold for Western currency — long lines appeared at shops early the next morning.

Compared with official media in the Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia television, newspapers and radio in East Germany play a smaller role in disseminating information. Instead, they spread the party's position on the government's position on events that many East Germans already know at — a role that replaces the media's uncommodious orthodoxy.

### Mild Liberalization

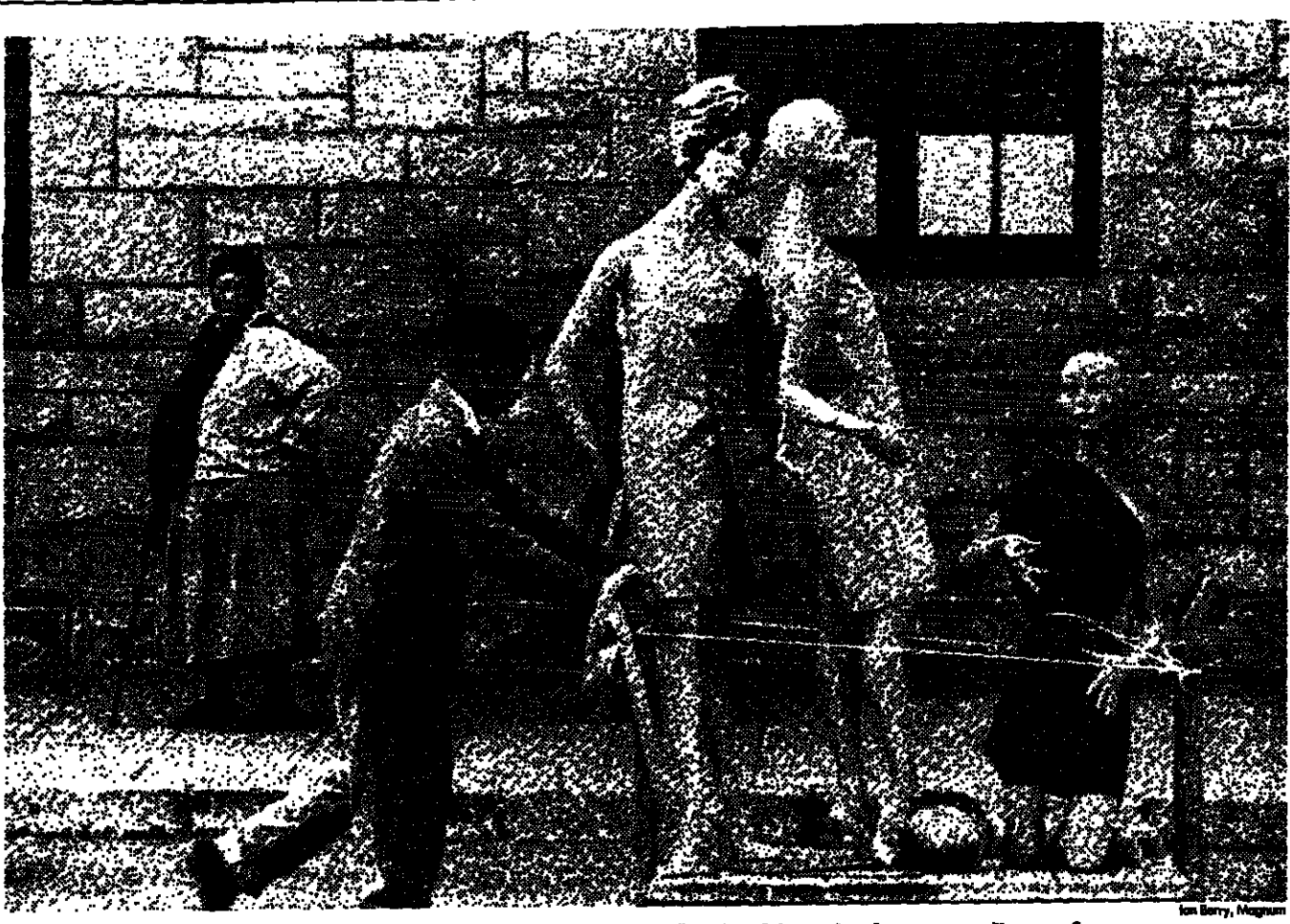
The Communist leadership has taken view that the "realities" leave little room for liberalization.

After a period of mild liberalization in early 1970s, controls were tightened again in 1976. The government has since banned number of critics to West Germany and placed others under house arrest.

A 1979 report to the U.S. Congress on compliance with the Helsinki accords said East Germany "invited" critics to leave country and threatens to ban others from journalistic activities. Controls were tightened further in August, 1979.

Swearing assignments to the criminal code make passing information to Western journalists punishable by 2 to 12 years imprisonment. Some believe this was mainly meant to rest West German television reporters, whose views in East Berlin are seen by millions East Germans.

Yet the Honecker government has been hesitant to resort to the harsh measures. It has sent dozens of intellectuals to jail in Czechoslovakia and quelled dissent there. It is one of the ironies of current East German politics: Dissent is still officially sanctioned in a few carefully controlled settings.



A workman pushing clothing store mannequins in a South African city draws an audience of one.

# South Africa: Unchallenged Power But a Creeping Sense of Irrelevance

(Editor's note: On April 29, South Africa's white minority party, the National Party, is assured a landslide victory in a general election that will bar 84 percent of the population from participating on racial grounds. Yet "white politics," says Joseph Lelyveld, the Johannesburg correspondent of The New York Times, is being overtaken by a creeping sense of its own irrelevance. In this excerpt from The New York Times Magazine, Mr. Lelyveld discusses the divided motives of the white Afrikaners, who are trying to make themselves acceptable to the black majority, who, in turn, "are awaiting the fall of the last white domino in southern Africa.")

By Joseph Lelyveld  
New York Times Service

**S**OUTH AFRICA is a land that fashions stereotypes. Two-dimensional racial and political emblems are used, like mirrors catching the African sun, to shield and to blind. The stereotype that has been fashioned over the decades for the leader of the dominant white group, the Afrikaners, is almost papal, minus the brocades and ritual. It suggests a figure whose hold on popular loyalties is more than personal, a man of unbending rectitude who has risen through the hierarchy of the governing party and now is in a unique position to reinterpret its dogma and portray its salvation.

Pieter Willem Botha, the National Party's fifth prime minister since it achieved seemingly unchallengeable power in 1948, dropped out of the University of the Orange Free State at the age of 20 to serve the party as an acolyte, a full-time organizer. In the 45 years since, he has known no other life or occupation. But he doesn't fit easily into its leadership stereotype, and on April 29, when the National Party sweeps to an automatic landslide victory in a supposedly "general election" — from which 84 percent of the population will be barred on racial grounds — he is expected to score a triumph that will be widely viewed as hollow, even by some supporters, and win a mandate so full of the contradictions that now characterize Afrikaner politics that neither he nor anyone else will be able to know what it really means.

Accounting for about 60 percent of South Africa's 4.5 million whites, the Afrikaners have an overwhelming preponderance of political power because they cast a nearly solid group vote. The governing party, which is likely to draw more support from the English-speaking white minority than ever before, finds it necessary to have only one person of English origin in an 18-member Cabinet.

### Enormous Hope

Those Afrikaners who have invested enormous hope in the prime minister's vaguely sketched program of cautious racial reform will claim that the voters have given him a blank check to put it into effect. If he chooses to read it that way, the theory and practice of apartheid will be further diluted; for instance, with the introduction of a handful of brown South Africans — persons of mixed race, called coloreds, and Indians — to the hitherto all-white Parliament. For white South Africans, this would be a tremendous step. But it would do nothing to alter the essential powerlessness of black South Africans, who account for 71 percent of the population, nor would it significantly change their present circumstances and prospects.

Other Afrikaners will be able to argue that there was no blank check, that the voters thought they were once again casting their ballots for apartheid and against its dismantling. Sensitive to the danger of a white backlash, Mr. Botha's Cabinet colleagues have spent much of this raucous political season advertising statistics they normally gloss over, such as the fact that the government spends more than \$1,000 a year on the education of each white child and less than \$100 a year on each black child. "Now, does this look as if we're doing anything for the blacks?" a Cabinet minister asked at a political rally.

### View From Outside

Viewed from the outside, there is obviously something ludicrous about the spectacle of a South African government defending itself against the charge of doing too much for blacks.

As seen from the grass roots, white politics is being overtaken by a creeping sense of its own irrelevance. White power has yet to be challenged in a convincing way. It still seems as secure as all the menacing technology of modern state control can make it. The price

of gold last year accounted for an additional \$5 billion in foreign earnings over what it brought in the year before. No country in the world is booming like South Africa, which had real economic growth in 1980 of 8 percent, and few whites have been left out of the boom. Yet there's a sense of slow slippage, a sense that all that power and the old justifications for the ruthless ways that have been used in the country can no longer be trusted.

Afrikaner political thought may have been convoluted, but it was not significantly divided in the halcyon days — the bad old days, blacks would say — of Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd, which ended when the Dutch-born architect of apartheid was stabbed to death in Parliament in 1966 by a parliamentary messenger who was later found to be insane. In the Verwoerd grand design, the number of blacks in white areas was supposed to start dwindling in 1978. Of course it

**Today, Afrikaners no longer talk of white rule but of "white self-determination."**

did no such thing. In 1979, P.W. Botha went to Soweto, where no South African prime minister had ever been, and acknowledged what had always been self-evident, that blacks were a permanent part of the urban scene.

Later he went further and acknowledged that they were essential to South Africa's continued prosperity and growth, and that for the country to remain stable, they would have to share in it, whether they were in the urban encampments called townships or the deteriorating rural slums that get the glory — and little else — of being called "national states."

### Botha's Sentiments

So far the prime minister's sentiments have been stronger than his performance. In 1980 not a single new house was erected in Soweto; out of more than 10,000 South African workers who were registered as industrial apprentices, only 82 were blacks; and in the whole of South Africa, only 13 blacks received any kind of degree in agriculture. But Mr. Botha's intention to make a measurable difference cannot be doubted. What can be doubted is the apparent premise that a measurable improvement in black living standards would have the political effect of buying off the majority.

By any index, South Africa is steadily getting more black, not just in demographic terms — the white share of the population of 28 million is now 16 percent and gradually shrinking — but also in terms of the black presence in areas that whites have been trained to think of as their own. Increasingly, whites wait their turn behind blacks on bank lines to be served by brown tellers. Increasingly, blacks fill the shops and streets. They appear regularly in television commercials and advertisements because no one with a product to sell in this society wants to sell it only to whites. An advertisement for a local rum shows three young couples raising their highballs in a sultry tropical lagoon. One of the couples is black. Only the small print in the corner of the ad reveals that this interracial idyll was snatched in Fiji, not in South Africa.

Blacks who shuffle and say, "Yes, boss," and "Thank you, master," are likely to become an endangered species; in the cities, at least, younger blacks don't go in for servility. Plainly — after the advent of black rule in Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe — they are awaiting the fall of the last white domino in southern Africa. P.W. Botha endeavors to turn the clock back to 1948 and start again, showing apartheid with a human face to blacks whose own clocks are set, however unrealistically, for a political transformation in this decade. Their confidence, more than any noticeable shift of power, makes some whites defensive.

Others get assertive. "All they have is sheer numbers," a prominent Afrikaner business leader remarked vehemently. "Because they've been working at night and not during the day, must they then have the right to tell me what to do? That South Africa will never accept."

The hard-line stance is more tastefully expressed most of the time, but there is seldom

any hint, in public at least, that there could be serious political negotiations with blacks — especially blacks like the imprisoned Nelson Mandela, head of the banned African National Congress, who could be expected to reject any constitutional design that implied a division of political authority on racial lines. Yet all the discussion that goes on among Afrikaners regarding their own minimal demands suggests a kind of preparation for hard bargaining, even if few Afrikaners would admit this to themselves.

### Contradictions

Such contradictions can often be found in one person or in government policy. On almost any issue these days, South Africa tends to talk and act as if it seriously meant to pursue all available options.

At home, it authorizes black labor unions and harasses their leaders; it admits blacks to white universities and bars them from living near the campuses; it eases up on censorship of black authors and bans black newspapers; it promises a "new deal" to urban blacks, then proposes legislation that denies them access to the courts to defend the minimal rights they already have; it acknowledges that its policy of developing independent black "homelands" has failed totally to produce economically viable states and pushes more of these tribal satrapies toward an independence that is likely to be equally meaningless.

Today Afrikaners, who represent less than 10 percent of the population, no longer talk of white rule but of "white self-determination." The shift in emphasis may be more self-defeating than cynically intended, but from the black standpoint, white self-determination is simply another name for white rule. "For us black South Africans, these elections are really irrelevant," Dr. Nthato Motlame of the Soweto Committee of Ten remarked scathingly. "What we are witnessing is a whole people, white South Africans, moving bodily to accept what is a fraud, a lie — the lie being that this country is white and that the blacks belong to their own little independent states out there."

A range of values can be found in many prominent Afrikaner families these days. The younger generation can hardly be described as rebellious, but there is a minority of young Afrikaners who are frankly impatient for a realistic vision of the future and are ready to listen to leaders who won't just repeat the old incantations of their tribe.

South Africans can make their politics sound hopelessly complicated. But the issue of political power in South Africa is basically unsolvable, even crude. Let's imagine, for argument's sake, that P.W. Botha has accomplished everything he has set out to do and that he has gained politically among whites in the process. A modest number of coloreds and Indians would then be seated in Parliament (not enough, one can be sure, to threaten the National Party majority). Blacks would be able to elect municipal councils with a measure of real authority in their townships, and those councils might even be placed on the same footing with local white councils. And, assuming the price of gold stayed firm, money would be pumped into the townships and homelands as never before.

### Series of Reforms

After such a dizzying series of reforms, which could hardly be expected to take place in less than a few years, where would South Africa then stand in the eyes of the world and its own black majority?

Consider that the system of "influx control" would still be in force, making it illegal for roughly half the blacks to be in areas classified as white and requiring migrant black workers to live apart from their families for 11 months out of every 12. Consider that the Group Areas Act would still be in force, preserving most of the land for white occupation and development. Consider that the Internal Security Act would still apply, giving the security police what amounts to carte blanche to suppress black nationalist movements. And consider that the Prohibition of Political Interference Act would still be in force, barring multiracial politics. These are all reasonable assumptions, for these measures — the basic building blocks of the system that is no longer supposed to be known as apartheid — are not up for fundamental reform.

The answer, then, to the question of where South Africa would be stands out fairly clearly. If P.W. Botha gets what he is presumed to want, he will have eased some of the system's rigidities only to hear once again, to his great disgust, that it is too little too late; that, basically, nothing much has changed.

# Slaughter of Dolphins by Japanese The View From the Fishing Boats

By Sam Jameson  
Los Angeles Times Service

**K**ATSUMOTO, Japan — With the peaceful waters of its natural harbor dotted with tiny fishing boats, this town of 9,034 people seems an unlikely spot for an international controversy.

The fishermen of Katsumoto, on the island of Iki, share a quiet existence with the shopkeepers in the towns and the farmers who raise rice, tobacco and garlic in the valleys and on the terraced hillsides. But foreign environmentalists view the island's 2,798 fishermen as criminals, for it was here that they were filmed in 1978 bloodguiltily to death about 1,000 dolphins they had herded into the harbor.

The fishermen say they need only to protect their livelihoods because the dolphins were eating or scaring away the fish. Nevertheless, the television film and newspaper photographs stirred protest worldwide.

The killing of dolphins — 800 of them in 1977, 1,200 in 1978, 1,900 in 1979, 2,100 in 1980, and about 120 so far this year — continues, with the environmentalists pressing their campaign. And the islanders are increasingly angry.

### Unpolluted Place

There must be few spots in Japan as densely populated as Iki — 777 people per square mile — and where the natural environment is better preserved. So the charges that the fishermen are committing a crime against nature when they kill the dolphins strike an odd note among the inhabitants of this island 16 miles off the northwest coast of Kyushu, one of Japan's four main islands.

Unlike on the main islands, Iki has not a single billboard, and there is no pollution. There are two nightclubs and a bowling alley, all in the town of Gonoura. But it has no movie theater, and establishments filled with pachinko machines, a kind of vertical pinball machine, provide most of the evening excitement.

Throughout the year, local people say, most of Iki's troubles have been caused by outsiders.

Last year the children in a Katsumoto junior high school wrote and staged a play about how their fathers had protected their livelihood, rounded up 450 dolphins in an inlet, only to have an American, Dexter Cate, a member of several environmental groups, cut the nets and allow about 250 dolphins to escape.

In the play, Mr. Cate is beaten up by the fishermen — an event that in reality was prevented only by the intervention of Kiyoshi Obata, managing director of the Katsumoto Fishermen's Cooperative.

Mr. Cate was arrested after convicting the fishermen's nets on Feb. 29, 1980. Charged of obstructing business, he was sentenced last May 30 to a prison term of six months, which the court then suspended.

### 'Common Resource'

Mr. Obata said: "If I were a member of an animal-lovers club and went to the United States and started cutting fences on a cattle ranch, what do you think Americans would do to me? I would probably be killed."

Katsumoto's deputy mayor, Makoto Motomizu, said: "The people who oppose killing of the dolphins live in far-off countries. Many of them are scholars or wealthy people. I can't understand how they can ignore the situation of the people here on the scene. We resent that."

"Dolphins are a common resource of mankind. The fishermen aren't killing them because they like to. If the environmental groups were willing to contribute, say, \$500 a month to compensate the fishermen for their losses, or come here to disperse the dolphins, that would be fine. But they just criticize. We don't understand that."

Mr. Obata said dolphins "may look cute when they are swimming around in an aquarium, but when they congregate in the sea in

gangs of thousands or even tens of thousands, they are fearful."

Iki fishermen have always lived with the dolphins, he said, but in recent years have been forced to protect their fishing grounds. The reasons are a perceived increase in the dolphin population and the skyrocketing price of fuel.

Before the oil crisis of 1973, Obata said, Iki's fishermen could haul 400 tons of fish in 12 hours and come back energy-battered when dolphins converged on the fishing grounds. But things are more difficult now, he declared.

The price of fuel is nearly seven times what it was in 1973, but the prices fishermen receive for the yellowtail they catch have not kept pace. Besides, the annual catch of yellowtail in the last four years has diminished by about 500 tons, to between 1,400 tons and 1,500 tons, said Megumu Takahira, head of the fisheries section of the prefectural branch office on Iki island.

The dolphins, fishermen say, scare away the yellowtail and squid that bring in 48 percent of their gross revenue, sometimes even eating the catch right off the fishing lines.

According to Mr. Obata, dolphins are rounded up only between January and April because that is the only time that Iki fishermen are fishing in the daytime for yellowtail.

"When the fishermen see that no one is catching any fish because of a gathering of dolphins, they stage a round-up," he said. It is

done by herding dolphins ahead of a half-dozen of ships, without nets. Iki fishermen learned the technique in 1977 from fishermen elsewhere in Japan.

At other times of the year, Mr. Obata said, the boats are dispersed, searching for kinds of fish, or they are fishing for yellow and squid at night, and nothing can be done about the dolphins then.

### No Natural Enemies

He said that if the dolphins did not intrude in the fishing grounds, there would be round-ups, and that if they were being threatened with extinction they would cause problems and the fishermen could leave it alone.

But because they have been left unharmed until recent years and have no natural enemies in these waters, Mr. Obata asserted, the dolphins have multiplied, while the yellowtail squid have dwindled.

An Island Dolphins Countermeasures Council, formed by the island's five fishermen's cooperatives, receives 10,000 yen (about \$50) each dolphin the fishermen kill, according to Mr. Takahira, the fisheries official.

He said the council used the pay which began in 1976, to pay for the disposing of the dolphins. Usually the sum is not enough to cover even those costs, Takahira said.



Killed dolphin shown being lifted into shredding machine in Katsumoto.

سكفا من الاصل



BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Warburg Form Portfolio Service Firm
ORD, Conn. — Actia Life and Casualty said Wednesday it...

Cola Opens First Plant in China
ITA — Coca-Cola Wednesday opened its first bottling plant...

Hotel Group Reports '80 Loss
DN — The Savoy Hotel group, whose directors are fighting...

Companies to Seek Oil off Nova Scotia
AX, Nova Scotia — A \$200-million oil exploration program...

Artists Bids for Cable Firm's Stock
SAN FRANCISCO — United Artists Theatre Circuit said Wednesday...

Nippon Steel to Build Oil Rig Off China
Nippon Steel said Wednesday it has received a letter of...

Japanese Companies to Build Iraqi Hospitals
Three Japanese companies have won a joint \$80 billion...

Yugoslav Government Approves Plan to Build Engines and Pumps
The Yugoslav government has approved plans by Stanalika...

West Germany Reports Wholesale Prices Up 1.7%

ADEN, West Germany — Wholesale prices in West Germany...

Oil and Stops Angering Mexican, Oron Oil

AP-Dow Jones
NEW YORK — Ashland Oil has announced it has...

Adjusts Currency
The Turkish central bank announced a currency adjustment...

Tokyo Plans Talks With Auto Firms

TOKYO — Japanese officials decided Wednesday to hold negotiations...

Brook Proposal
U.S. Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis warned Tuesday...

Japanese Newspapers Reported
Japanese newspapers reported Wednesday that William Brock...

Ramada Plans 13 New Hotels
PHOENIX — Ramada Inns plans to spend \$425 million to add 13 large hotels...

Exports Off
Toyota and Nissan Wednesday reported record vehicle production...

OECD Says Inflation Eased for February

PARIS — Inflation in the non-Communist industrialized world eased slightly in February...

U.S. Firms Borrowing Offshore

By Robert A. Bennett
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — In a maneuver to reduce their borrowing costs...

Second Tier
Bankers say most companies that borrow from foreign branches...

Such switching usually takes place when interest rates are in a state of flux...

No Sudden Switch
Corporate treasurers obviously took advantage of the Eurodollar option...

Belgium Cuts Discount Rate to 15%

BRUSSELS — The Belgian national bank said Wednesday it cut its discount rate to 15 percent...

Pressure on the Belgian franc has somewhat diminished with record low interest rates...

Socialist Party rejection of the reform of wage indexation led to the fall of the previous government...

Ramada Plans 13 New Hotels

PHOENIX — Ramada Inns plans to spend \$425 million to add 13 large hotels with at least 300 rooms each...

HOUSTON — The chairman of American Telephone & Telegraph, Charles Brown, Wednesday called on the Reagan administration...

RAMADA Geneva The hotel for executives City center - tel. (022) 31.02.41 - telex 28.91.09 220 very spacious rooms

Prices on Wall Street Stage Robust Rally

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rebounded sharply Wednesday...

del Fuego. The well tested at 3,000 barrels daily, the government said.

U.S. Output Rises 0.4%

WASHINGTON — U.S. industrial production edged up 0.4 percent last month following a decline of the same size in February...

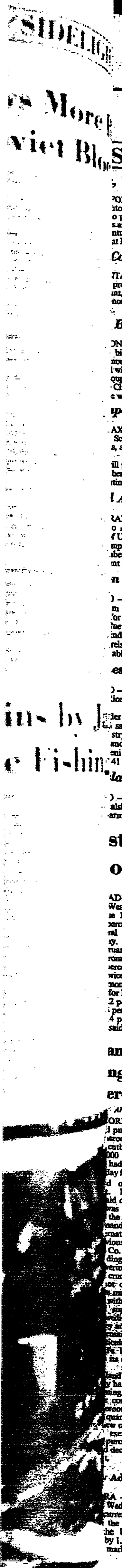
Mr. Cox said the rise in output was "about what we expected." He agreed with analysts who said that the February and March production figures taken together showed a flattening economy.

THE PHILIPPINE INVESTMENT COMPANY Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

CONSOLIDATED CONTRACTORS INTERNATIONAL COMPANY LTD. AND WESCON INTERNATIONAL B.V. (JOINT VENTURE) U.S. \$15,004,560.00 GUARANTEE FACILITY

CONSOLIDATED CONTRACTORS INTERNATIONAL COMPANY LTD. AND AL MUHAIRI GENERAL CONTRACTING COMPANY (JOINT VENTURE) UAE DIRHAM 108,750,000 GUARANTEE FACILITY

Data/Word Processing Managers T.D.T. has software personnel of all levels available now.









كندا من الأصل

# Brazil Installs Itself as Provider to Africa

By Jim Brooke  
Washington Post Service

JA — In Angola, a Brazilian Foreign Minister Renato Elycio Saraiva Guereiro said in a recent interview, shortly before flying to Nigeria, at the head of a Brazilian trade mission.

Political observers here point out that Brazil's intimate ties with the leftist governments of Angola and Mozambique could clash with the recent rightward swing in U.S. African policy.

**Relations Change**

In its first few months, the Reagan administration has warned to South Africa, frozen aid to Mozambique and courted Jonas Savimbi's rebels in Angola.

By contrast, during the same period, the Brazilian foreign minister assailed South Africa's apartheid policy of racial segregation as "a crime against humanity" and vehemently denounced South African incursions into Angola and Mozambique.

Last year, accelerating a commercial and diplomatic drive into

Africa, Mr. Guereiro led a trade delegation to Mozambique, Angola, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Encouraged by the warm welcomes extended to Mr. Guereiro, Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo plans to tour West Africa later this year.

Two hundred students from Nigeria, Brazil's largest African trading partner, are studying in Brazil. Last year, the oil-rich African nation was the world's largest importer of Brazilian-made Volkswagens, now sold in 22 African countries.

Agricultural trade between Africa and Brazil remains low because both southern regions grow the same crops. But Africans interviewed here said they are attracted by Brazil's middle-level farming technology.

"U.S. tractors now have everything from air conditioning to television," complained Ivory Coast Ambassador Charles Gomis. "The Brazilian tractor is a basic 1945 model — simpler, sturdier, cheaper — and our mechanics don't need degrees from MIT to work on them."

Weekly net asset value

**Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.**

on January 1, 1980: U.S. \$66.42  
on April 13, 1981: U.S. \$93.23

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

**CANON INC.**

Adviser has been received from Tokyo that the Board of Directors has declared a payment of dividend of Yen 6.00 per share for the six months period ended December 31st, 1980.

Holder of European Depositary Receipts to Beater (share EDR's) wishing to claim this dividend in respect of the shares represented by their share EDR's should present coupon N° 36 at the office of Hill Samuel & Co., Limited, 45 Beec Street, London EC2P 2LX, where listing forms are available, or Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

Holder of Beater Depositary Receipts (share BDR's) wishing to claim dividend in respect of the shares represented by their share BDR's should present coupon N° 13 at the office of Hill Samuel & Co., Limited, 45 Beec Street, London EC2P 2LX where listing forms are available or:

**ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.**  
32 Vijzelstraat, Amsterdam

**THE FUJI BANK LIMITED**  
Immerstrasse 3, 4 Dasseldorf.

**KREDITBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE**  
43 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

**SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE**  
29 Boulevard Haussmann, 75 Paris 9<sup>e</sup>.

Payment will be made in U.S. dollars at the rate of exchange ruling on the day of presentation.

Japanese withholding tax at the rate of 20% will be deducted from the proceeds of the dividends, except in the case of holders resident in the following countries:

**ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT**  
**AUSTRALIA**  
**BELGIUM**  
**CANADA**  
**DENMARK**  
**FINLAND**  
**FRANCE**  
**IRELAND**  
**ITALY**  
**KOREA**  
**MALAYSIA**

**THE NETHERLANDS**  
**NEW ZEALAND**  
**NORWAY**  
**SINGAPORE**  
**SPAIN**  
**SWEDEN**  
**SWITZERLAND**  
**UNITED KINGDOM**  
**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**  
**WEST GERMANY**

To obtain payment under deduction of withholding tax at the reduced rate of 15%, residents of the above countries must furnish a declaration of residence as required by the Japanese Ministry of Finance. The declaration must be given by an authorized depository, and in respect of holders resident in the United Kingdom is incorporated in the listing form.

For residents of all other countries a separate declaration must be furnished, giving the name and address of the beneficial owner, the number and definitive numbers of EDR's/BDR's held and attesting that he is entitled to the 5% tax relief pursuant to the tax convention between Japan and the country concerned.

Share EDR's/BDR's holders resident in the Republic of Korea will receive payment under deduction of withholding tax at the reduced rate of 12% and residents of Zambia without any deduction subject to the provision of a declaration as set out above.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the above mentioned concessions relating to the Japanese withholding tax apply only to coupons presented for payment within 8 months of the record date.

Thereafter tax will be deducted at the full rate of 20% and it will be the responsibility of the owner to claim from the Japanese tax authorities any refund to which he is entitled.

United Kingdom income tax at the appropriate rate will be deducted from the proceeds unless the coupons are accompanied by a United Kingdom affidavit of non-residence.

Full information may be obtained from Hill & Co. Limited.

**HILL SAMUEL & CO. LIMITED**  
45 Beec Street, London EC2P 2LX.

## Apple III Computer: Program of Frustration

**AP-Dow Jones**

**NEW YORK** — The Apple III personal computer, announced last May, has been plagued by technical and mechanical problems.

Apple sales did not begin until March, many months behind the schedule. And so far, the Apple III is unsupported by any of the programs that would place it beyond the Apple II class.

The computer, one of the hottest high-technology products of the year, is trying to perfect the new product. "We've very amount of testing possible," said A.C. Markkula, Apple president and chief executive officer.

Mr. Markkula added: "It would be dishonest for me to sit and say it's perfect. We'll know in December or January if it is a truly reliable product."

It is the first group of 1,000 or so Apple IIIs that has been the most trouble. Lawrence Shepard bought one of these in February, and though he considers himself an Apple loyalist, four in two months have turned him sour on the product.

Shepard planned to use his \$3,000 machine to track tax data for the agricultural-economics classes he teaches at the University of California at Davis. "A week after the words 'system error' lit up on the screen," Mr. Shepard said. He took the computer back to the store, where a service-moved a loose screw and reinserted some chips.

Worked about 10 hours before the same error recurred," Mr. Shepard said. This time, the machine went back to the factory, got another one on loan.

"Within 20 hours, my looser failed too," he said.

**'Started to Crackle'**

Shepard soon got his original back, outfitted free of charge with memory chips. But "15 hours after I got it home, it to crackle and threw up some gibberish on the screen."

Manufacturer has adopted a policy of outright exchange to users such as Mr. Shepard. The family machines help in diagnosing the trouble. Here, in part, is what Computer has found wrong with Apple III:

- sockets often have been too loose, so that chips slipping shipment. This problem, Mr. Markkula said, rendered 20 percent of the first computers "dead on arrival."
- lock-calendar chip, purchased from National Semiconductor out not to meet specifications. Apple gave customers rates and stopped using the chip.
- the computer keyboard were too short.
- the metal slots attaching the printed circuit board computer, had a variety of mechanical problems.
- in at least one case, Apple's solutions gave rise to new problems when the company shipped chip sockets, assembly workers to push in the chip carriers with such force that some pins bent. This defect was discovered only after shipment.
- some dealers and sophisticated users, the most damaging in is the delay in supplying special Apple III software, especially word-processing programs. This program, called the Word 1, was originally promised for next month, but now is not scheduled until next December or January.

## COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

**Britain**

**Burmah Oil**

Year	1980	1979
Revenue	1,206	1,100
Profits	31.5	44.7

**Hawker Siddeley Group**

Year	1980	1979
Revenue	1,210	1,110
Per Share	35.2p	32.2p

**France**

**Imetal**

Year	1980	1979
Revenue	92.4	82.3

**United States**

**Allied Chemical**

1st Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	1,300	1,300
Profits	84.0	68.0
Per Share	2.33	2.06

**A.T.&T.**

1st Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	13,025	12,100
Profits	1,552	1,401
Per Share	2.05	1.98

**Bendix**

1st Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	1,160	942.6
Oper. Sh.	30.7	24.0
6 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	2,260	1,810
Oper. Sh.	71.2	64.6
1st Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	1,160	942.6
Oper. Sh.	30.7	24.0
6 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	2,260	1,810
Oper. Sh.	71.2	64.6

**Borden**

1st Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	1,050	1,070
Profits	32.2	30.6
Per Share	1.10	0.98
Share Div.	1.85	0.94

**Continental Group**

1st Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	1,290	1,260
Profits	57.9	57.2
Per Share	1.57	1.56

**Crown Zellerbach**

1st Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	765.3	738.4
Profits	18.4	24.3
Per Share	0.61	0.93

**Evans Products**

1st Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	315.7	324.4
Profits	8.9*	0.66
Loss figure		

**First Boston**

1st Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	61.2	39.7
Profits	7.06	3.10
Per Share	1.42	0.64

**National Distillers**

1st Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	599.0	550.0
Profits	34.0	43.0
Per Share	1.80	1.30

**Northrop**

1st Quar.	1981	1979
Revenue	435.2	379.4
Profits	23.1	22.9
Per Share	1.62	1.61

**Phillip Morris**

1st Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	2,518	2,250
Profits	150.1	122.6
Per Share	1.20	0.98

**PPG Industries**

1st Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	809.4	797.4
Profits	92.5	84.7
Per Share	1.57	1.67

**Teledyne**

1st Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	884.0	734.6
Profits	97.37	91.95
Per Share	4.71	3.65

**Texas Instruments**

1st Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	275.3	280.0
Profits	84.89	116.61
Per Share	2.48	3.50

**Union Pacific**

1st Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	1,510	1,250
Profits	77.58	102.83
Per Share	0.81	1.07

**U.S. Industries**

1st Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	301.2	301.1
Profits	5.76	8.32
Per Share	0.21	0.31

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**Language Link**

Linked by language to Africa's five Portuguese-speaking countries, Brazil is quietly supplanting Portugal as those nations' major trading partner. In 1975, Brazil was the first nation to recognize the new government of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola in Luanda, and the payoff is clear: Last year Brazil exported more to Angola than to Peru.

Last month, a weekly air link between Luanda and Rio was inaugurated. Next month, the Angolans are expected to open an embassy in this remote capital, joining seven other black African states.

"Jungle capitalist" is a term often used to describe Brazil's economic system, and the Latin nation's political life is controlled by a fervently anti-Communist military. Thus, to some observers, it may seem odd to watch Brazilian officials wining and dining visiting delegations from such Marxist people's republics as Angola, Congo, and Mozambique.

"Markets are markets — Brazil is pursuing a nonideological foreign policy, which is the only one the country can afford," Riordan Roett, director of the Washington-based Center of Brazilian Studies of Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, explained recently.

Brazil's expanded foreign policy is dictated largely by serious balance of payments problems. The bill for imported oil eats up half its export earnings, and another quarter goes to servicing the country's massive \$56 billion debt — the world's largest.

Brazil's conservative military also is said to welcome the increasing links to Africa for long-range geopolitical reasons.

**Racial Stumbling Block**

But Brazil has the world's second largest black population — Nigeria's is first — and racial inequality in Brazil could prove to be an obstacle to closer ties with Africa.

"I lived in Washington in 1960 and what has happened [there]

## Firms Hire Christopher for LNG Talks

**Robert D. Henshey Jr.**  
New York Times Service

**INGTON** — Three U.S. energy companies have enlisted Robert D. Henshey Jr., chief negotiator for the hostages in Iran, to help restore shipments of natural gas from Algeria.

The three importers are the Consolidated Natural Gas Co., the Columbia Gas System Inc. and Southern Natural Resources Inc.

Unlike El Paso, which in February cited "the remote prospects" of resumed gas shipments in announcing its write-off, the three other distributors have repeatedly expressed hope that a new agreement could be reached. They will be seeking a new, direct contract to replace the one that was in force with El Paso, which was the carrier of the liquefied natural gas.

There appears to be several possibilities for transporting the Algerian gas under a new contract. Among them could be an agreement for the three companies to buy or lease El Paso's specially built liquefied natural gas tanker fleet. Another choice would be to move at least some of the gas in

Algerian liquefied natural gas ships.

Although the government must eventually approve any deal that is worked out, another lawyer at O'Melveny & Myers said Mr. Christopher's position as deputy secretary of state in the Carter administration posed no conflict-of-interest problems even though his department, as well as the Energy Department, had conducted previous negotiations with Sonatrach on behalf of El Paso.

"We did look very carefully at this," the lawyer said, declaring that restrictions on post-employment activity apply only to federal agencies and do not preclude representing clients in negotiations with other countries.

It is not yet clear whether Algeria is willing to make major price concessions, but it is believed to be facing financial problems.

The gas negotiations are expected to begin shortly, probably next month in Algiers, with Mr. Christopher as senior negotiator for the companies.

**Correction**

Zberg family of Canada say a 10-percent interest in Financier SA, a hold-out for Banque Keyser en Suisse in Geneva and que Keyser Ullmann Paris. Holding Financier diary of Keyser Ullmann London merchant bank. My's edition stated that disas brothers planned to 10-percent stake in the bank, which is owned by Groupe Group Ltd., rather Holding Financier. The action stemmed from an with Danny Pekarsky, erg's top financial officer, seded he left the misin-

**European Gold Markets**

APR 15, 1981

	AM.	P.M.	N.C.
London	481.5	477.5	481.5
Paris (12.5 mil)	481.5	477.5	481.5
Official reserves and official gold for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for U.S. dollars per ounce.			

**Gold Options (pounds in \$/oz.)**

	Apr	May	Aug	Oct	Nov
490	140.00	135.00	130.00	125.00	120.00
500	135.00	130.00	125.00	120.00	115.00
510	130.00	125.00	120.00	115.00	110.00
520	125.00	120.00	115.00	110.00	105.00
530	120.00	115.00	110.00	105.00	100.00
540	115.00	110.00	105.00	100.00	95.00
550	110.00	105.00	100.00	95.00	90.00

**Values White Weld S.A.**  
Cant de Mont-Bleu  
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland  
Tel. 31 82 51 - Telex 28 305

**ITALFORTUNE INTERNATIONAL FUND**

Société Anonyme  
Siège Social: 11, boulevard Grand-Duchesse Charlotte  
LUXEMBOURG  
R.C. Luxembourg B - 8735

Messieurs les actionnaires sont priés d'assister à l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire des actionnaires qui se tiendra le 28 Avril 1981 à 15.30 heures, en l'hôtel de la Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2, boulevard Royal.

**ORDRE DU JOUR**

- Rapports du conseil d'administration et du commissaire.
- Approbation du bilan et du compte de pertes et profits au 31 Décembre 1980; affectation des résultats.
- Décharge à donner au conseil d'administration et au commissaire.
- Nominations statutaires.

Tout actionnaire désirant être présent ou représenté à l'Assemblée Générale devra en aviser la société et déposer ses actions au moins cinq jours francs avant l'Assemblée aux guichets des banques suivantes:

- Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A., Luxembourg;
- Banco di Santo Spirito, Roma;
- Banca C. Steinhilber and Co., Firenze;
- Credito Artigiano, Milano;
- Cassa San Paolo-Brescia, Brescia;
- Credito Varesino, Varese;
- Banca Toscana, Firenze;
- Banca di Valle Camonica, Breino (Brescia).

Les conditions de vote seront celles définies dans les articles 67 et 71 de la loi du 10 Août 1915.

Le Conseil d'Administration.

**united mizrahi bank LTD**

**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1980**

	US \$*	(in thousands)
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and Due from Banks	454,810	
Government and Other Securities	216,790	
Deposits with and Loans to the Israel Government	532,283	
Loans and Bills discounted	1,380,337	
Bank Premises, Other Property and Equipment	21,361	
Other Accounts	17,135	
Customers' Liabilities	265,140	
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>2,887,856</b>	
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Deposits	1,329,971	
Government, Banks and Other Deposits for Granting of Loans	734,673	
Other Accounts	55,915	
Liabilities on Account of Customers	265,140	
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>2,385,699</b>	
Debentures issued by Subsidiaries	400,262	
<b>CAPITAL ACCOUNTS</b>		
Capital Stock, Reserves and Surplus	40,865	
Minority Interest	26,134	
Convertible Debentures issued by Subsidiary Companies	271	
Non Convertible Debentures and Bonds issued by Subsidiary Companies	23,526	
Deferred Capital Notes	7,397	
Deferred Deposit Certificates	3,702	
<b>Total Capital Accounts</b>	<b>101,895</b>	
<b>Total Liabilities and Capital Accounts</b>	<b>2,887,856</b>	

\* This Condensed Statement has been arithmetically translated from Israel Sheqels into US Dollars at the exchange rate prevailing on December 31, 1980: IS 7.55 = US \$1.00 for the convenience of the reader.

**United Mizrahi Bank Ltd. — Head Office**  
48 Liliensblum Street, Tel Aviv, Tel: 03-629111

International Department — 39 Liliensblum Street, Tel Aviv, Tel: 03-622313, Telex: 33625, 341225-6  
Centre for Foreign Investors and Tourists  
19 Rothschild Blvd., Tel Aviv, Tel: 03-651692, 03-656145/6  
Finance & Trade Bank Ltd. — 14 Rothschild Blvd., Tel Aviv  
Industrial and Agricultural Promotion Bank (founded by United Mizrahi Bank Ltd.) — 48 Liliensblum Street, Tel Aviv  
Tefahot, Israel Mortgage Bank Ltd. — 9 Helina Haralick Street, Jerusalem  
Bank Adanim Mortgage and Loans Co. Ltd. — 108 Ahad Ha'am Street, Tel Aviv  
Investment Corporation of United Mizrahi Bank Ltd.  
27 Liliensblum Street, Tel Aviv  
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c-475	32.00	30.00	28.00
c-500	30.00	28.00	26.00
c-525	28.00	26.00	24.00
c-550	26.00	24.00	22.00
c-575	24.00	22.00	20.00
c-600	22.00	20.00	18.00

Last prices in \$/oz. of most active series.  
c = call p = put o = odd lot.  
All prices are quoted by E.O.E. and Merrill Lynch International.



NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices April 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table of NYSE stock closing prices for various companies including IBM, AT&T, and General Electric.

Table of 12-month stock prices with columns for High, Low, and Close.

Notes on stock prices: New yearly high, New yearly low, and other market indicators.

ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY. EVERYWHERE YOU GO. International Herald Tribune.

Chicago Futures table for April 15, 1981, listing prices for Wheat, Soybeans, and Corn.

International Monetary Market table listing exchange rates for various currencies.

London Metals Market table listing prices for various metals like Gold, Silver, and Platinum.

London Commodities table listing prices for various commodities like Sugar and Cocoa.

Paris Commodities table listing prices for various commodities like Wheat and Coffee.

U.S. Commodity Prices table listing prices for various commodities like Soybean Oil and Lumber.

Market Summary NYSE Most Actives table listing the most active stocks on the NYSE.

New York Futures table listing prices for various futures contracts like Soybeans and Corn.

Market Summary Dow Jones Averages table listing the Dow Jones Industrial Average and other indices.

Market Summary NYSE Index table listing the NYSE Composite Index and other market indicators.

Toronto Stocks Closing Prices, April 14, 1981 table listing stock prices for various Canadian companies.

Canadian Indexes table listing various Canadian market indices.

Tokyo Exchange table listing stock prices for various Japanese companies.

Montreal Stocks Closing Prices, April 14, 1981 table listing stock prices for various Montreal companies.

European Stock Markets table listing stock prices for various European countries like Amsterdam, Paris, London, Brussels, Frankfurt, and Zurich.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS table listing various investment funds and their performance.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates table listing interest rates for various currencies and terms.

Selected Over-the-Counter table listing prices for various over-the-counter securities.

Paris Commodities table listing prices for various commodities like Wheat and Coffee.

Selected Over-the-Counter table listing prices for various over-the-counter securities.

Selected Over-the-Counter table listing prices for various over-the-counter securities.

Selected Over-the-Counter table listing prices for various over-the-counter securities.

Floating Rate Notes table listing prices for various floating rate notes.

Floating Rate Notes table listing prices for various floating rate notes.



MEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices April 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table of stock market data for Mexico, including columns for stock names, prices, and trading volumes.

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# Flyers, Blues Take NHL Series

**United Press International**  
**PHILADELPHIA** — The Philadelphia Flyers, who watched two other powerhouses dismantled in the National Hockey League playoffs opening round, weren't about to let the Quebec Nordiques become home wreckers Tuesday night. And Mike Crombeen was the spirit of St. Louis in the Blues' marathon victory over the Pittsburgh Penguins.

After seeing the Montreal Canadiens and Boston Bruins eliminated in first-round action, the Flyers, led by Ken Linseman, escaped elimination with a 5-2 victory over Quebec. Linseman scored one goal and assisted on two others in the first 5:07 of the third period to break open a close game and lead Philadelphia into the quarterfinals.

**Perfect Pass**  
 Crombeen's goal followed a perfect centering pass from Mike Zuke and chimed 25 minutes and 16 seconds of wide-open overtime hockey during which Pittsburgh goalie Greg Millen and his St. Louis counterpart, Mike Liut, came up big several times. The Blues' 4-3 home-ice win, which put them in the quarterfinals, was their first playoff series victory since 1972.

With the score tied 2-2, Rick LaPointe had picked up a rebound off the glass at the left point and fired a shot past Millen to give the Blues a 2-3 lead at 3:34 of the final period. But the Penguins' Greg Malone tied the game, 3-3, with 9:24 left to play when he scored off a rebound of a shot by Rod Schmitt.

**Big 3d Period**  
 In the Flyers' triumph, Al Hill broke a 1-1 tie at 10:05 of the second period with his second playoff goal. The Flyers increased their edge to 5-1 as Linseman scored 18 seconds into the third period and then set up goals by linemates Paul Holmgren and Brian Propp.

After Linseman completed a 2-on-1 by beating Nordique goalie Dan Bouchard with a 10-foot backhand, Holmgren made it 4-1 at 2:48 when he took the rebound

of Linseman's shot and flipped the puck over the prone Bouchard. Propp tallied his third goal of the post-season at 5:07 when Linseman sent him a pass from behind

the Quebec net. Propp fired a 15-footer from the slot through Bouchard's pads.  
 Anton Stastny scored a power-play goal at 6:16 of the third peri-

od to cut Quebec's deficit to three, but the Nordiques could not get any closer. They managed only seven shots in the final period and were outshot for the game, 37-18.

## Red Smith

# Toy Bulldog With a Bite

**New York Times Service**  
**NEW YORK** — From Sasabe, Ariz., which is on the Mexican border, comes a letter from Teddy Hayes, who trained Jack Dempsey until Jack broke with Doc Kearns, his manager, and who then trained Mickey Walker. Teddy enclosed an old column about Walker and Kearns.

Both have gone to the great speakeasy in the sky since the piece was written, but the Hayes letter and the column brought back treasured memories of the Toy Bulldog, who began as a featherweight and fought heavyweights on the world-championship level, and of the dauntless Kearns — of whom Archie Moore said, "Give Doc a hundred pounds of steel wool, and he'll knit you a stove."

Walker had been welterweight and middleweight champion of the world. He had charged through the light-heavyweight ranks, fighting men like Tommy Loughran, Leo Lomski and Maxie Rosenbloom. And — at 165 pounds — he took on the top heavyweights.

After his boxing days, Walker had been a nightclub entertainer, a singer, a columnist for The Police Gazette, a radio announcer, a referee, a bartender and an excellent primitive painter, and now he was rehearsing for a Broadway play called "Walk Hard."

During a dinner break, he told tales of the roistering days of Prohibition, when "what was mine was Doc's and what was Doc's was mine" and when the two of them drank up the millions Mickey had earned with his fists.

"Now it's all over, Mick," his dinner companion said. "Those days are past and the money is gone. If you could do it over again, would you change anything?"

"Not a damned thing," said the Toy Bulldog, and his mufin face was merry. Then he sobered. "You know," he said, "if art had broke out on me sooner than it did, I'd be a millionaire today, because instead of raising hell with Kearns I'd of been living in a garage painting."

He told how art had broke out on him. He went to a movie, a film of "The Moon and Sixpence," Somerset Maugham's fictionalized biography of Gauguin, and he walked directly from the theater to an artists' supply store, where he bought paints and brushes, canvas and an easel.

"I took the stuff home and started painting," he said. "And a picture came out."  
 In 1931, Kearns matched Walker with Jack Sharkey, who would whip Max Schmeling for the heavyweight title the following year. (Sharkey had lost to Schmeling on a foul in a bout for Gene Tunney's vacated championship.)

**The Tiger's Tuning**  
 Deciding that his tiger needed a tuning match, Kearns chose Bearcat Wright for a go-round in Omaha. When the train stopped in Chicago, a crowd of newspaper men got aboard. Mickey invited them to have a drink and, as befits a courteous host, joined them.

The train reached Omaha at 8 a.m., and Mickey had not been to bed. Teddy Hayes nudged him to a hotel and tucked him into the sack, but Walker was sick when Hayes woke him for the weigh-in at 3 that afternoon. He was still sick when he climbed into the ring and saw the Bearcat — 260 pounds and 6 feet 4, the biggest man in boxing except for Primo Carnera.

In the first round, Wright landed a right to the top of Mickey's head and Walker went down face first, barely making it back to his feet at the count of 9. Every time Wright landed a body punch, Mickey gulped, but he was fighting himself sober.

He did a job on the monster's gullets through the seventh round

and knocked him kicking in the eighth; although the Bearcat beat the count, Mickey won a clear decision in 10.

Three months later, he fought Sharkey. Mickey thought he won clearly. Most of the press agreed, and Arthur Donovan, the referee, gave him 11 rounds and Sharkey 4. But one judge gave Sharkey a shade, the other called the bout even, and it went into the record as a draw.

Walker fought Schmeling Sept. 26, 1932, in the old Long Island Bowl. Schmeling punched both his eyes shut. Mickey was down three times. His face was beaten out of shape, his mouth was cut, and he groped through a bloody mask. Although Kearns was brave to a fault, he refused to let his man answer the bell for the ninth round. John Lardner described the colloquy that ensued:

"I guess this was one we couldn't win, Mike," the doctor said solemnly when the fighter had pulled his brains together. Walker gave him a bleary but arrogant stare.

"Speak for yourself, Kearns," he said, spitting blood on the floor. "You threw in the sponge, not me!"

For years, Walker operated a saloon called The Toy Bulldog on Eighth Avenue across 49th Street from the old Madison Square Garden. One night his friend Francis Albertanti, newspaperman and publicist, was in the joint when a stranger in a state of incandescence addressed the proprietor.

"Mickey Walker!" the stranger said. "The greatest! I've seen 'em all, Mickey, and there never was one like you. Dempsey among the big guys, you among the smaller guys. I saw 'em all, and you were the greatest."  
 "You say you've seen 'em all," Albertanti said. "Did you ever see Ketchel?"

"Stanley Ketchel?" the guy said. "I saw Ketchel 10 times, maybe 15. I saw him . . ."  
 "How do you think Mick here would have done against Ketchel?" Albertanti asked.

The stranger turned on Mickey with a snarl. "Walker," he said, "you bum! You couldn't whip one side of Ketchel!"



**STRUGGLE** — Mike Dunleavy (10) of the Houston Rockets and James Silas of the San Antonio Spurs battle for the ball in Tuesday's NBA Western Conference semifinal playoff game. The Rockets, paced by Calvin Murphy's 36 points and Moses Malone's 34, won, 123-117, to take a 3-2 series lead. Forwards Reggie Johnson and Mark Olberding led the losers with 25 and 21 points, respectively.

## NBA Playoffs

CONFERENCE SEMIFINALS	WESTERN	EASTERN
Apr. 7 — Houston 107, San Antonio 98	Apr. 7 — Kansas City 102, Phoenix 91	Apr. 7 — Kansas City 102, Phoenix 91
Apr. 8 — Houston 112, San Antonio 99	Apr. 8 — Kansas City 102, Phoenix 91	Apr. 8 — Kansas City 102, Phoenix 91
Apr. 9 — Houston 112, San Antonio 99	Apr. 9 — Phoenix 102, Kansas City 91	Apr. 9 — Phoenix 102, Kansas City 91
Apr. 10 — Houston 112, San Antonio 99	Apr. 10 — Phoenix 102, Kansas City 91	Apr. 10 — Phoenix 102, Kansas City 91
Apr. 11 — Houston 112, San Antonio 99	Apr. 11 — Phoenix 102, Kansas City 91	Apr. 11 — Phoenix 102, Kansas City 91
Apr. 12 — Houston 112, San Antonio 99	Apr. 12 — Phoenix 102, Kansas City 91	Apr. 12 — Phoenix 102, Kansas City 91
Apr. 13 — Houston 112, San Antonio 99	Apr. 13 — Phoenix 102, Kansas City 91	Apr. 13 — Phoenix 102, Kansas City 91
Apr. 14 — Houston 112, San Antonio 99	Apr. 14 — Phoenix 102, Kansas City 91	Apr. 14 — Phoenix 102, Kansas City 91
Apr. 15 — Houston 112, San Antonio 99	Apr. 15 — Phoenix 102, Kansas City 91	Apr. 15 — Phoenix 102, Kansas City 91
Apr. 16 — Houston 112, San Antonio 99	Apr. 16 — Phoenix 102, Kansas City 91	Apr. 16 — Phoenix 102, Kansas City 91
Apr. 17 — Houston 112, San Antonio 99	Apr. 17 — Phoenix 102, Kansas City 91	Apr. 17 — Phoenix 102, Kansas City 91



Philadelphia's Bill Barber is effectively checked by Quebec's Bill Barber early in the deciding game of the National Hockey League's preliminary playoff series. The Flyers won, 5-2.

## NHL Playoffs

SEMIFINALS	WESTERN	EASTERN
Apr. 7 — Philadelphia 5, Quebec 2	Apr. 7 — Philadelphia 5, Quebec 2	Apr. 7 — Philadelphia 5, Quebec 2
Apr. 8 — Philadelphia 5, Quebec 2	Apr. 8 — Philadelphia 5, Quebec 2	Apr. 8 — Philadelphia 5, Quebec 2
Apr. 9 — Philadelphia 5, Quebec 2	Apr. 9 — Philadelphia 5, Quebec 2	Apr. 9 — Philadelphia 5, Quebec 2
Apr. 10 — Philadelphia 5, Quebec 2	Apr. 10 — Philadelphia 5, Quebec 2	Apr. 10 — Philadelphia 5, Quebec 2
Apr. 11 — Philadelphia 5, Quebec 2	Apr. 11 — Philadelphia 5, Quebec 2	Apr. 11 — Philadelphia 5, Quebec 2
Apr. 12 — Philadelphia 5, Quebec 2	Apr. 12 — Philadelphia 5, Quebec 2	Apr. 12 — Philadelphia 5, Quebec 2
Apr. 13 — Philadelphia 5, Quebec 2	Apr. 13 — Philadelphia 5, Quebec 2	Apr. 13 — Philadelphia 5, Quebec 2
Apr. 14 — Philadelphia 5, Quebec 2	Apr. 14 — Philadelphia 5, Quebec 2	Apr. 14 — Philadelphia 5, Quebec 2
Apr. 15 — Philadelphia 5, Quebec 2	Apr. 15 — Philadelphia 5, Quebec 2	Apr. 15 — Philadelphia 5, Quebec 2
Apr. 16 — Philadelphia 5, Quebec 2	Apr. 16 — Philadelphia 5, Quebec 2	Apr. 16 — Philadelphia 5, Quebec 2
Apr. 17 — Philadelphia 5, Quebec 2	Apr. 17 — Philadelphia 5, Quebec 2	Apr. 17 — Philadelphia 5, Quebec 2

# Braves Finally Win, 8-2, Over Astros

**Agency Dispatches**  
**ATLANTA** — Terry Puhl led the Braves to an off-season trade with Philadelphia, yielding six hits, four walks and four runs in 3 1/2 innings.  
 Ashby doubled in a run in a three-run fifth and had an RBI single in the sixth. Both hits came off reliever Rick Mahler, who gave up seven hits and four runs in two innings.  
 Dodgers 7, Giants 1  
 In San Francisco, Fernando Valenzuela pitched a four-hitter and Ron Cey drove in three runs as Los Angeles extended its winning streak to five games with a 7-1 victory over the Giants.  
 Reds 4, Padres 0  
 In San Diego, rookie right-hander Bruce Berenyi threw a two-hitter and George Foster hit his second home run of the season to lead Cincinnati to a 4-0 win over the Padres.

**White Sox 9, Brewers 3**  
 In the American League, in Chicago, Carlton Fisk's grand-slam home run, the highlight of a six-run fourth inning, helped the White Sox beat Milwaukee, 9-3, before a Comiskey Park record opening-day crowd of 51,560.

**Twins 5, Mariners 4**  
 In Seattle, Ron Jackson hit two bases-empty home runs and Jerry Koosman ran his lifetime record against the Mariners to 7-0 as Minnesota nipped Seattle, 5-4. Jackson hit starter Glen Abbott's first pitch of the fifth over the left-field wall for the Twins' first home of the season. His second, the margin of victory, came in the seventh.

**Tigers 6, Royals 5**  
 In Kansas City, Mo., Rick Peters' opposite-field single scored Lou Whitaker in the ninth as Detroit defeated the Royals, 6-5. Kansas City, one of baseball's fastest teams, had a terrible night on the bases. U.L. Washington was thrown out twice trying to steal second. Clint Harder was sent for the Twins' first home of the season. His second, the margin of victory, came in the seventh.

**A's 5, Angels 2**  
 In Anaheim, Calif., Mike Norris pitched a four-hitter and Cliff Johnson scored a run and delivered a two-run single as Oakland extended its unbeaten streak to six with a 5-2 win over the Angels. The touted Angel batting order managed only two hits, one in-

field single, until the ninth, when two singles, two walks and two sacrifice flies produced their second straight two-run output against the A's.

**Indians 7, Rangers 1**  
 In Cleveland, Toby Harrah and Bo Diaz drove in two runs apiece to lead the Indians to a 7-1 triumph over Texas.

**A's 5, Angels 2**  
 In Anaheim, Calif., Mike Norris pitched a four-hitter and Cliff Johnson scored a run and delivered a two-run single as Oakland extended its unbeaten streak to six with a 5-2 win over the Angels. The touted Angel batting order managed only two hits, one in-



Bill Kunkel makes the call as Milwaukee's Larry Hsieh is hit second by Chicago shortstop Bill Almon. Carlton's slam homer highlighted the White Sox' 9-3 victory.

# FIFA, NASL Still at Odds Over Variations in 2 Rules

**From Agency Dispatches**  
**NEW YORK** — FIFA, the soccer's world governing body, again has told the North American Soccer League that it can not play by its own rules. The NASL believed it already had permission to do so. The U.S. Soccer Federation, in the middle, says the international mail system and a misinterpreted letter from FIFA are at fault.  
 The NASL has two modified rules — a pair of 35-yard offside lines rather than one at midfield and three substitutions per team in each game rather than two. FIFA told the NASL last December the changes were unacceptable.  
 The NASL says it asked FIFA for permission to use its own rules for the rest of this season but then to abandon them and use FIFA's thereafter. NASL Commissioner Phil Woosnam said last week the league had received the reprieve in a letter from FIFA President Dr. Joao Havelange.  
 A statement Tuesday from FIFA in Zurich denied such a reprieve had been granted.  
 In response, the NASL quoted the March 23 letter from Havelange to Kurt Lamm, secretary-general of the USSF. It says, in part, that Lamm had "pointed out to me that it would be advisable that FIFA would accept that application of the Laws of the Game as handled by the NASL would not be punished until the end of 1981, since their league competition was about to start, we agreed, provided that the USSF would send to FIFA a correspondence to this sense and that the NASL would be acknowledging the procedure formally."  
 An NASL spokesman acknowledged that that portion of the letter was doctored and that Havelange is a non-English-speaking Brazilian. But Woosnam said the NASL interpreted the segment as tacit approval of a reprieve.

# Soviet and U.S. Teams Score Hockey Victories

**United Press International**  
**STOCKHOLM** — On the strength of a blistering, four-goal second period, the Soviet Union defeated Canada, 8-2, in its final preliminary match at the World Ice Hockey Championships here Wednesday. "We played a good match," said Soviet Coach Viktor Tikhonov. "We prepared seriously for it." It was Canada's 16th straight loss to the Russians in world championship and Olympic hockey play since 1963.  
 In Gothenburg, meanwhile, the United States, with Dave Cutler, Reed Larnen and Dave DeBel scoring in the opening 4:37 of the third period, rallied for six unanswered goals to defeat West Germany, 10-6.

STANDINGS	Group A	Group B
1. Soviet Union	2	0
2. Canada	2	0
3. Finland	2	0
4. Netherlands	2	0

Group A	W	L	T	GF	GA	P
1. Soviet Union	2	0	0	25	4	6
2. Canada	2	0	0	14	6	8
3. Finland	2	0	0	4	11	2
4. Netherlands	2	0	0	2	18	8

## Major League Standings

MAJOR LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
AL East	1	1	.500	0
AL West	1	1	.500	0
NL East	1	1	.500	0
NL West	1	1	.500	0

## Tuesday's Line Scores

MAJOR LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
AL East	1	1	.500	0
AL West	1	1	.500	0
NL East	1	1	.500	0
NL West	1	1	.500	0

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Algeria (sea)	\$ 250.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 75.00	London (air)	\$ 195.00	\$ 97.50	\$ 54.00
Algeria (other air)	\$ 250.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 75.00	Malaysia (air)	\$ 225.00	\$ 112.50	\$ 67.50
Algeria (other sea)	\$ 250.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 75.00	Malta (air)	\$ 172.50	\$ 86.25	\$ 51.75
Austria	\$ 2,300.00	\$ 1,150.00	\$ 630.00	Mexico (air)	\$ 234.00	\$ 117.00	\$ 70.20
Belgium	\$ 4,600.00	\$ 2,300.00	\$ 1,280.00	Morocco (air)	\$ 172.50	\$ 86.25	\$ 51.75
Belgium (air)	\$ 172.50	\$ 86.25	\$ 51.75	Netherlands	\$ 344.00	\$ 172.00	\$ 103.00
Canada (air)	\$ 250.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 75.00	Norway (air)	\$ 195.00	\$ 97.50	\$ 54.00
Canada (sea)	\$ 250.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 75.00	Poland (air)	\$ 255.00	\$ 127.50	\$ 76.50
China (air)	\$ 172.50	\$ 86.25	\$ 51.75	Poland (sea)	\$ 172.50	\$ 86.25	\$ 51.75
Czechoslovakia (air)	\$ 172.50	\$ 86.25	\$ 51.75	Polynesia (air)	\$ 225.00	\$ 112.50	\$ 67.50
Czechoslovakia (sea)	\$ 172.50	\$ 86.25	\$ 51.75	Portugal (air)	\$ 195.00	\$ 97.50	\$ 54.00
Cyprus	\$ 480.00	\$ 240.00	\$ 144.00	Romania (air)	\$ 172.50	\$ 86.25	\$ 51.75
Dominican Republic	\$ 195.00	\$ 97.50	\$ 54.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	\$ 195.00	\$ 97.50	\$ 54.00
Egypt (air)	\$ 250.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 75.00	South America (air)	\$ 355.00	\$ 177.50	\$ 106.50
Egypt (sea)	\$ 250.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 75.00	Spain (air)	\$ 18,800.00	\$ 9,400.00	\$ 5,640.00
Finland	\$ 612.00	\$ 306.00	\$ 183.60	Sweden (air)	\$ 612.00	\$ 306.00	\$ 183.60
France	\$ 612.00	\$ 306.00	\$ 183.60	Switzerland	\$ 306.00	\$ 153.00	\$ 91.80
Great Britain	\$ 234.00	\$ 117.00	\$ 70.20	Taiwan (air)	\$ 172.50	\$ 86.25	\$ 51.75
Greenland	\$ 46.00	\$ 23.00	\$ 12.00	Taiwan (sea)	\$ 172.50	\$ 86.25	\$ 51.75
Greece (air)	\$ 5,400.00	\$ 2,700.00	\$ 1,500.00	Turkey (air)	\$ 172.50	\$ 86.25	\$ 51.75
Hongary (air)	\$ 172.50	\$ 86.25	\$ 51.75	U.A.E. (air)	\$ 255.00	\$ 127.50	\$ 76.50
Iran (air)	\$ 195.00	\$ 97.50	\$ 54.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	\$ 172.50	\$ 86.25	\$ 51.75
Iran (sea)	\$ 195.00	\$ 97.50	\$ 54.00	U.S.A. (air)	\$ 195.00	\$ 97.50	\$ 54.00
Italy (air)	\$ 195.00	\$ 97.50	\$ 54.00	Yugoslavia (air)	\$ 172.50	\$ 86.25	\$ 51.75
Italy (sea)	\$ 195.00	\$ 97.50	\$ 54.00	Zaire (air)	\$ 234.00	\$ 117.00	\$ 70.20
Japan	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	Other Eur. Count. (air)	\$ 172.50	\$ 86.25	\$ 51.75
Korea (air)	\$ 250.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 75.00				

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